



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/29012 (22) International Filing Date: 08 December 1999 (08.12.1999) (30) Priority Data: 09/208,277 08 December 1998 (08.12.1998) US 09/288,594 08 April 1999 (08.04.1999) US 09/410,568 01 October 1999 (01.10.1999) US 09/426,571 22 October 1999 (22.10.1999) US (60) Parent Application or Grant CORIXA CORPORATION [U.], O. PROBST, Peter [U.]; O. BHATIA, Ajay [U.]; O. SKEIKY, Yasir, A., W. [U.]; O. FLING, Steven, P. [U.]; O. JEN, Shyian [U.]; O. STROMBERG, Erica, Jean [U.]; O. PROBST, Peter [U.]; O. BHATIA, Ajay [U.]; O. SKEIKY, Yasir, A., W. [U.]; O. FLING, Steven, P. [U.]; O. JEN, Shyian [U.]; O. STROMBERG, Erica, Jean [U.]; O. MAKI, David, J. [U.]</p>	<p>Published</p>	
<p>(54) Title: COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION (54) Titre: COMPOSES ET PROCEDES POUR LE TRAITEMENT ET LE DIAGNOSTIC D'INFECTIONS PAR LE CHLAMYDIA</p>		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Compounds and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydia infection are disclosed. The compounds provided include polypeptides that contain at least one antigenic portion of a Chlamydia antigen and DNA sequences encoding such polypeptides. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising such polypeptides or DNA sequences are also provided, together with antibodies directed against such polypeptides. Diagnostic kits containing such polypeptides or DNA sequences and a suitable detection reagent may be used for the detection of Chlamydia infection in patients and in biological samples.</p> <p>(57) Abrégé</p> <p>L'invention porte sur des composés et procédés pour le traitement et le diagnostic d'infections par le Chlamydia. Lesdits composés comportent des polypeptides comportant au moins une partie antigénique d'un antigène du Chlamydia et les séquences d'ADN codant pour lesdits polypeptides. L'invention porte également sur des préparations pharmaceutiques et des vaccins comportant lesdits polypeptides ou leurs séquences d'ADN ainsi que sur des anticorps agissant contre ces polypeptides. L'invention porte en outre sur des trousses de diagnostic contenant lesdits polypeptides ou leurs séquences d'ADN et sur un réactif de détection adéquat pouvant servir à détecter chez des patients ou dans des échantillons biologiques les infections par le Chlamydia.</p>		

PCT

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CORIXA CORPORATION [US/US]; Suite 200, 1124 Columbin Street, Seattle, WA 98104 (US).		
(72) Inventors; and		
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): PROBST, Peter [DE/US]; 3252 - 21st Avenue West, #101, Seattle, WA 98199 (US). BHATTIA, Ajay [IN/US]; 1120 Spring Street, #803, Seattle, WA 98104 (US). SKEIKY, Yasir, A., W. [CA/US]; 8327 - 25th Avenue N.W., Seattle, WA 98107 (US). FLING, Steven, P. [US/US]; 11414 Pinyon Avenue Northeast, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110 (US). JEN, Shyian [US/US]; 1610 - 16th Avenue, #52, Seattle, WA 98122 (US).	Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>	
(54) Title: COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION		
(57) Abstract		
Compounds and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection are disclosed. The compounds provided include polypeptides that contain at least one antigenic portion of a <i>Chlamydia</i> antigen and DNA sequences encoding such polypeptides. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising such polypeptides or DNA sequences are also provided, together with antibodies directed against such polypeptides. Diagnostic kits containing such polypeptides or DNA sequences and a suitable detection reagent may be used for the detection of Chlamydial infection in patients and in biological samples.		

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Description

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COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to the detection and treatment of Chlamydial infection. In particular, the invention is related to polypeptides comprising a *Chlamydia* antigen and the use of such polypeptides for the serodiagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Chlamydiae are intracellular bacterial pathogens that are responsible for a wide variety of important human and animal infections. *Chlamydia trachomatis* is one of the most common causes of sexually transmitted diseases and can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), resulting in tubal obstruction and infertility. *Chlamydia trachomatis* may also play a role in male infertility. In 1990, the cost of treating PID in the US was estimated to be \$4 billion. Trachoma, due to ocular infection with *Chlamydia trachomatis*, is the leading cause of preventable blindness worldwide. *Chlamydia pneumonia* is a major cause of acute respiratory tract infections in humans and is also believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and, in particular, coronary heart disease. Individuals with a high titer of antibodies to *Chlamydia pneumonia* have been shown to be at least twice as likely to suffer from coronary heart disease as seronegative individuals. Chlamydial infections thus constitute a significant health problem both in the US and worldwide.

Chlamydial infection is often asymptomatic. For example, by the time a woman seeks medical attention for PID, irreversible damage may have already occurred resulting in infertility. There thus remains a need in the art for improved vaccines and pharmaceutical

compositions for the prevention and treatment of *Chlamydia* infections. The present invention fulfills this need and further provides other related advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compositions and methods for the diagnosis and therapy of *Chlamydia* infection. In one aspect, the present invention provides polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, or a variant of such an antigen. Certain portions and other variants are immunogenic, such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished. Within certain embodiments, the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290; (b) the complements of said sequences; and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions. In specific embodiments, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise at least a portion of a *Chlamydial* protein that includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 5-14, 17-20, 26, 28, 30-32, 34, 39-43, 65, 89-109, 138-158, 167, 168, 224-262, 246, 247, 254-256, 292, and variants thereof.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide as described above, or a portion thereof (such as a portion encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a *Chlamydial* protein), expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

In a related aspect, polynucleotide sequences encoding the above polypeptides, recombinant expression vectors comprising one or more of these polynucleotide sequences and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors are also provided.

In another aspect, the present invention provides fusion proteins comprising an inventive polypeptide, or, alternatively, an inventive polypeptide and a known *Chlamydia* antigen, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier or immunostimulant for use as pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines thereof.

5 The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that
comprise: (a) an antibody, both polyclonal and monoclonal, or antigen-binding fragment
10 thereof that specifically binds to a *Chlamydial* protein; and (b) a physiologically acceptable
carrier. Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions that
comprise one or more *Chlamydia* polypeptides disclosed herein, or a polynucleotide molecule
15 encoding such a polypeptide, and a physiologically acceptable carrier. The invention also
provides vaccines for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes comprising one or more of the
disclosed polypeptides and an immunostimulant, as defined herein, together with vaccines
comprising one or more polynucleotide sequences encoding such polypeptides and an
20 immunostimulant.

In yet another aspect, methods are provided for inducing protective immunity
in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of one or more of the
25 above pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines.

In yet a further aspect, methods for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a
patient are provided, the methods comprising obtaining peripheral blood mononuclear cells
(PBMC) from the patient, incubating the PBMC with a polypeptide of the present invention
30 (or a polynucleotide that encodes such a polypeptide) to provide incubated T cells and
administering the incubated T cells to the patient. The present invention additionally
provides methods for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection that comprise incubating antigen
presenting cells with a polypeptide of the present invention (or a polynucleotide that encodes
35 such a polypeptide) to provide incubated antigen presenting cells and administering the
incubated antigen presenting cells to the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be
cloned prior to administration to the patient. In certain embodiments, the antigen presenting
cells are selected from the group consisting of dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, B-
cells, and fibroblasts. Compositions for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection comprising T
40 cells or antigen presenting cells that have been incubated with a polypeptide or
polynucleotide of the present invention are also provided. Within related aspects, vaccines are
provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as
described above and (b) an immunostimulant.

50 The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for

removing *Chlamydia*-infected cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a *Chlamydia* protein, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the protein from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the development of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above. In further aspects of the subject invention, methods and diagnostic kits are provided for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient. In one embodiment, the method comprises: (a) contacting a biological sample with at least one of the polypeptides or fusion proteins disclosed herein; and (b) detecting in the sample the presence of binding agents that bind to the polypeptide or fusion protein, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample. Suitable biological samples include whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine. In one embodiment, the diagnostic kits comprise one or more of the polypeptides or fusion proteins disclosed herein in combination with a detection reagent. In yet another embodiment, the diagnostic kits comprise either a monoclonal antibody or a polyclonal antibody that binds with a polypeptide of the present invention.

The present invention also provides methods for detecting *Chlamydia* infection comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient; (b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers being specific for a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers. In one embodiment, the oligonucleotide primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein, or of a sequence that hybridizes thereto.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient; (b) contacting the sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe. In one embodiment, the oligonucleotide probe

comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein, or a sequence that hybridizes thereto.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 1-B1-66.

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone

4-D7-28.

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone

3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone

10-C10-31.

SEQ ID NO: 5 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 1-B1-66.

SEQ ID NO: 6 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 4-D7-28.

SEQ ID NO: 7 is a first predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 8 is a second predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 9 is a third predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 10 is a fourth predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 11 is a fifth predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 12 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 10-C10-31.

SEQ ID NO: 13 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide 1-B1-

66/48-67.

SEQ ID NO: 14 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide 1-B1-

66/58-77.

SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar LGV II clone 2C7-8

SEQ ID NO: 16 is the determined DNA sequence for a first putative open reading frame from *C. trachomatis* serovar D

SEQ ID NO: 17 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the first putative open reading frame from *C. trachomatis* serovar D

SEQ ID NO: 18 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide C1C7.8-12

SEQ ID NO: 19 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide C1C7.8-13

SEQ ID NO: 20 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by a second putative open reading from *C. trachomatis* serovar D

SEQ ID NO: 21 is the determined DNA sequence for clone 4C9-18 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to Liponamide Dehydrogenase from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 23 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to Hypothetical protein from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to Ubiquinone Methyltransferase from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined DNA sequence for clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 p1.yS from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 26 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 4C9-18#2 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined DNA sequence for Cp-SWIB from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 28 is the predicted amino acid sequence for Cp-SWIB from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined DNA sequence for Cp-S13 from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 30 is the predicted amino acid sequence for Cp-S13 from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 31 is the amino acid sequence for a 10mer consensus peptide from C1C7.8-12 and C1C7.8-13

SEQ ID NO: 32 is the predicted amino acid sequence for clone 2C7-8 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 33 is the determined DNA sequence of a clone from *C. trachomatis* serovar D which shows homology to clone 2C7-8

SEQ ID NO: 34 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 33

SEQ ID NO: 35 is the DNA sequence for C.p. SWIB Nde (5' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 36 is the DNA sequence for C.p. SWIB EcoRI (3' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO : 37 is the DNA sequence for C.p. S13 Nde (5' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 38 is the DNA sequence for C.p. S13 EcoRI (3' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 39 is the amino acid sequence for CtSwib 52-67 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

SEQ ID NO: 40 is the amino acid sequence for CpSwib 53-68 peptide from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 41 is the amino acid sequence for HuSwib 288-302 peptide from Human SWI domain

SEQ ID NO: 42 is the amino acid sequence for CtSWI-T 822-837 peptide from the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. trachomatis*

SEQ ID NO: 43 is the amino acid sequence for CpSWI-T 828-842 peptide from the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 44 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19783.3.jen.seq(1>509)CTL2#11-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 45 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19783.4.jen.seq(1>481)CTL2#11-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 19784CTL2_12consensus.seq(1>427)CTL2#12.

SEQ ID NO: 47 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 19785.4.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#16-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 48 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*
LGV II clone 19786.3.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#18-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 49 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*
LGV II clone 19786.4.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#18-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 50 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 19788CTL2_21consensus.seq(1>406)CTL2#21.

SEQ ID NO: 51 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 19790CTL2_23consensus.seq(1>602)CTL2#23.

SEQ ID NO: 52 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 19791CTL2_24consensus.seq(1>145)CTL2#24.

SEQ ID NO: 53 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone CTL2#4.

SEQ ID NO: 54 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone CTL2#8b.

SEQ ID NO: 55 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 15-G1-89, sharing homology to the lipamide dehydrogenase gene CT557.

SEQ ID NO: 56 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 14-H1-4, sharing homology to the thiol specific antioxidant gene CT603.

SEQ ID NO: 57 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 12-G3-83, sharing homology to the hypothetical protein CT622.

SEQ ID NO: 58 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 12-B3-95, sharing homology to the lipamide dehydrogenase gene CT557.

SEQ ID NO: 59 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV
II clone 11-H4-28, sharing homology to the dnaK gene CT396.

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SEQ ID NO: 60 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone 11-H3-68, sharing partial homology to the PGP6-D virulence protein and L1
ribosomal gene CT318.

SEQ ID NO: 61 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone 11-G1-34, sharing partial homology to the malate dehydrogenase gene CT376 and to
the glycogen hydrolase gene CT042.

SEQ ID NO: 62 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone 11-G10-46, sharing homology to the hypothetical protein CT610.

SEQ ID NO: 63 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone 11-C12-91, sharing homology to the OMP2 gene CT443.

SEQ ID NO: 64 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone 11-A3-93, sharing homology to the HAD superfamily gene CT103.

SEQ ID NO: 65 is the determined amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis
LGV II clone 14-H1-4, sharing homology to the thiol specific antioxidant gene CT603.

SEQ ID NO: 66 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone Ctl.2#9.

SEQ ID NO: 67 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone Ctl.2#7.

SEQ ID NO: 68 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone Ctl.2#6.

SEQ ID NO: 69 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone Ctl.2#5.

SEQ ID NO: 70 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone Ctl.2#2.

SEQ ID NO: 71 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV
II clone Ctl.2#1.

SEQ ID NO: 72 is a first determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis
LGV II clone 23509.2Ctl.2#3-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 73 is a second determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis
LGV II clone 23509.1Ctl.2#3-3', representing the 3' end.

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SEQ ID NO: 74 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22121.2CtL2#10-5', representing the 5' end.

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SEQ ID NO: 75 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22121.1CtL2#10-3', representing the 3' end.

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SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19787.6CtL2#19-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 77 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* LGV II clone CpS13-His.

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SEQ ID NO: 78 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* LGV II clone Cp_SWIB-His.

SEQ ID NO: 79 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23-G7-68, sharing partial homology to the L11, L10 and L1 ribosomal protein.

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SEQ ID NO: 80 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-F8-91, sharing homology to the pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-E8-95, sharing homology to the CT610-CT613 genes.

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SEQ ID NO: 82 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-F12-57, sharing homology to the CT858 and recA genes.

SEQ ID NO: 83 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-F12-53, sharing homology to the CT445 gene encoding glutamyl tRNA synthetase.

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SEQ ID NO: 84 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-A5-54, sharing homology to the cryptic plasmid gene.

40

SEQ ID NO: 85 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-E11-72, sharing partial homology to the OppC_2 and pmpD genes.

SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C1-77, sharing partial homology to the CT857 and CT858 open reading frames.

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SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 15-H2-76, sharing partial homology to the pmpD and SycE genes, and to the CT089 ORF.

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SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 15-A3-26, sharing homology to the CT858 ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 89 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* clone Cp_SWIB-His.

SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2_LPDA_FL.

SEQ ID NO: 91 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* clone CpS13-His.

SEQ ID NO: 92 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2_TSA_FL.

SEQ ID NO: 93 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 43-61 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 94 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 48-67 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 95 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 52-71 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 96 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 58-77 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 97 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 63-82 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 98 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 51-66 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 99 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 52-67 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

SEQ ID NO: 100 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 37-51 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

SEQ ID NO: 101 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 32-51 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

SEQ ID NO: 102 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 37-56 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

5 SEQ ID NO: 103 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 36-50 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

10 SEQ ID NO: 104 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 46-65 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

15 SEQ ID NO: 105 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 60-80 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

SEQ ID NO: 106 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 1-20 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

20 SEQ ID NO: 107 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 46-65 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

SEQ ID NO: 108 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 56-75 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

25 SEQ ID NO: 109 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-S13 56-75 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

30 SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-G12-60, containing partial open reading frames for hypothetical proteins CT875, CT229 and CT228.

35 SEQ ID NO: 111 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-B3-53, sharing homology to the CT110 ORF of GroEL.

40 SEQ ID NO: 112 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-A1-49, sharing partial homology to the CT660 and CT659 ORFs.

SEQ ID NO: 113 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-E2-9, sharing partial homology to the CT611 and CT 610 ORFs.

45 SEQ ID NO: 114 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C10-31, sharing partial homology to the CT858 ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 115 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-C7-66, sharing homology to the dnaK-like gene.

50 SEQ ID NO: 116 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 20-G3-45, containing part of the pmpB gene CT413.

SEQ ID NO: 117 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 18-C5-2, sharing homology to the S1 ribosomal protein ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 118 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 17-C5-19, containing part of the ORF's for CT431 and CT430.

SEQ ID NO: 119 is the determined DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis LGV II clone 16-D4-22, contains partial sequences of ORF3 and ORF4 of the plasmid for growth within mammalian cells.

SEQ ID NO: 120 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar LGV II CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 121 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar LGV II CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 122 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar F CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 123 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar F CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 124 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar 1A CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 125 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar 1A CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 126 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar G CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 127 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar G CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 128 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar F1 NII CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 129 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar F1 NII CapI gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 130 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L1 CapI gene CT529.

5 SEQ ID NO: 131 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L1 Cap1 gene CT529.

10 SEQ ID NO: 132 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L3 Cap1 gene CT529.

15 SEQ ID NO: 133 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar L3 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 134 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar Ba Cap1 gene CT529.

20 SEQ ID NO: 135 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar Ba Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 136 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar MOPN Cap1 gene CT529.

25 SEQ ID NO: 137 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the C. trachomatis serovar MOPN Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 138 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #124-139 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

30 SEQ ID NO: 139 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #132-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

35 SEQ ID NO: 140 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-155 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 141 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #146-163 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

40 SEQ ID NO: 142 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #154-171 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 143 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #162-178 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

45 SEQ ID NO: 144 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

50 SEQ ID NO: 145 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #139-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 146 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529
ORF peptide #140-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 147 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529
ORF peptide #138-146 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 148 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529
ORF peptide #138-145 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 149 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529
ORF peptide # F140->I of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 150 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529
ORF peptide # #S139->Ga of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 151 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529
ORF peptide # #S139->Gb of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 152 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2
C7.8-6 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 153 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2
C7.8-7 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 154 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2
C7.8-8 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 155 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2
C7.8-9 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 156 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2
C7.8-10 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 157 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 53 amino acid
residue peptide of the 216aa ORF within clone 2C7.8 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 158 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 52 amino acid
residue peptide of the CT529 ORF within clone 2C7.8 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 159 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer
for cloning full-length CT529 serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 160 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer
for cloning full-length CT529 serovar L2.

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SEQ ID NO: 161 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 for serovars other than L2 and MOPN.

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SEQ ID NO: 162 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovars other than L2 and MOPN.

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SEQ ID NO: 163 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 164 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar MOPN.

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SEQ ID NO: 165 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for pBIB-KS.

SEQ ID NO: 166 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for pBIB-KS.

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SEQ ID NO: 167 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 9-mer epitope peptide Cap1#139-147 from serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 168 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 9-mer epitope peptide Cap1#139-147 from serovar D.

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SEQ ID NO: 169 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpl gene.

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SEQ ID NO: 170 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 171 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpF gene.

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SEQ ID NO: 172 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 173 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

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SEQ ID NO: 174 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpB gene.

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SEQ ID NO: 175 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpl gene.

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SEQ ID NO: 176 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 177 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 178 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 179 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 180 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpB gene.

SEQ ID NO: 181 is the determined DNA sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 182 is a subsequently determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 183 is the determined DNA sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 184 is a first determined DNA sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 185 is a second determined DNA sequence representing the amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 186 is a first determined DNA sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 187 is a second determined DNA sequence representing the amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 188 is the determined DNA sequence representing the *C. pneumoniae* serovar MOMPS pmp gene in a fusion molecule with Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 189 is the predicted amino acid sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 190 is subsequently predicted amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

5 SEQ ID NO: 191 is the predicted amino acid sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

10 SEQ ID NO: 192 is a first predicted amino acid sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

15 SEQ ID NO: 193 is a second predicted amino acid sequence representing the Amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 194 is a first predicted amino acid sequence representing the Carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

20 SEQ ID NO: 195 is a second predicted amino acid sequence representing the Amino terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 196 is the predicted amino acid sequence representing the *C. pneumoniae* serovar MOMPS pmp gene in a fusion molecule with Ra12.

25 SEQ ID NO: 197 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 198 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

30 SEQ ID NO: 199 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

35 SEQ ID NO: 200 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 201 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

40 SEQ ID NO: 202 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 203 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

45 SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

50 SEQ ID NO: 205 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 206 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 208 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 209 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 212 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 213 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 214 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 215 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 217 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 218 is the amino acid sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 219 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 220 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 221 is the amino acid sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 222 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpl gene in the pET17b vector.

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SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpl gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 1-20.

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SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 6-25.

SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 12-31.

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SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 17-36.

SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 22-41.

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SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 27-46.

SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 42-61.

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SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 46-65.

SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 51-70.

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SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 56-75.

SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 61-80.

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SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 66-87.

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SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 103-122.

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SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 108-127.

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SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 113-132.

SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 118-137.

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SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 123-143.

SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 128-147.

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SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 133-152.

SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 137-156.

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SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 142-161.

SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 147-166.

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SEQ ID NO: 246 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 152-171.

SEQ ID NO: 247 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 157-176.

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SEQ ID NO: 248 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 162-181.

SEQ ID NO: 249 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 167-186.

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SEQ ID NO: 250 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 171-190.

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SEQ ID NO: 251 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 171-186.

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SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 175-186.

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SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 175-186.

SEQ ID NO: 253 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* OMCB peptide 185-198.

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SEQ ID NO: 254 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 96-115.

SEQ ID NO: 255 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 101-120.

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SEQ ID NO: 256 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 106-125.

SEQ ID NO: 257 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 111-130.

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SEQ ID NO: 258 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 116-135.

SEQ ID NO: 259 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 121-140.

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SEQ ID NO: 260 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 126-145.

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SEQ ID NO: 261 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 131-150.

SEQ ID NO: 262 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 136-155.

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SEQ ID NO: 263 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar I.

SEQ ID NO: 264 is the predicted full-length amino sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar I.

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SEQ ID NO: 265 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar K.

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SEQ ID NO: 266 is the predicted full-length amino sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar K.

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SEQ ID NO: 267 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 17-G4-36 sharing homology to part of the ORF of DNA-directed RNA polymerase beta subunit- CT315 in serD.

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SEQ ID NO: 268 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence of the *C. trachomatis* CT016 gene in clone 2E10.

SEQ ID NO: 269 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence of the *C. trachomatis* tRNA synthase gene in clone 2E10.

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SEQ ID NO: 270 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clpX gene in clone 2E10.

SEQ ID NO: 271 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-30 representing the 5' end.

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SEQ ID NO: 272 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-30 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 273 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-28.

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SEQ ID NO: 274 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-27.

SEQ ID NO: 275 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-26.

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SEQ ID NO: 276 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-24.

SEQ ID NO: 277 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-23.

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SEQ ID NO: 278 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-21.

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SEQ ID NO: 279 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*

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clone Ctl.2gam-18.

SEQ ID NO: 280 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-17.

SEQ ID NO: 281 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-15 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 282 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-15 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 283 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-13.

SEQ ID NO: 284 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-10.

SEQ ID NO: 285 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-8.

SEQ ID NO: 286 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-6 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 287 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-6 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 288 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-5.

SEQ ID NO: 289 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-2.

SEQ ID NO: 290 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone Ctl.2gam-1.

SEQ ID NO: 291 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* homologue of the CT529 gene.

SEQ ID NO: 292 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* homologue of the CT529 gene.

SEQ ID NO: 293 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

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Fig. 1 illustrates induction of $\text{INF-}\gamma$ from a *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line activated by target cells expressing clone 4C9-18#2.

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Fig. 2 illustrates retroviral vectors pBIB-KS1,2,3 modified to contain a Kosak translation initiation site and stop codons.

Fig. 3 shows specific lysis in a chromium release assay of P815 cells pulsed with *Chlamydia* peptides CtC7.8-12 (SEQ ID NO: 18) and CtC7.8-13 (SEQ ID NO: 19).

Fig. 4 shows antibody isotype titers in C57BL/6 mice immunized with *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 5 shows *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell proliferative responses in splenocytes from C3H mice immunized with *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 6 illustrates the 5' and 3' primer sequences designed from *C. pneumoniae* which were used to isolate the SWIB and S13 genes from *C. pneumoniae*.

Figs. 7A and 7B show induction of IFN- γ from a human anti-*chlamydia* T-cell line (TCL-8) capable of cross-reacting to *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* upon activation by monocyte-derived dendritic cells expressing chlamydial proteins.

Fig. 8 shows the identification of T cell epitopes in Chlamydial ribosomal S13 protein with T-cell line TCL 8 EB/DC.

Fig. 9 illustrates the proliferative response of CP-21 T-cells generated against *C. pneumoniae*-infected dendritic cells to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-SWIBprotein, but not *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 10 shows the *C. trachomatis*-specific SWIB proliferative responses of a primary T-cell line (TCT-10 EB) from an asymptomatic donor.

Fig. 11 illustrates the identification of T-cell epitope in *C. trachomatis* SWIB with an antigen specific T-cell line (TCL-10 EB).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As noted above, the present invention is generally directed to compositions and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection. In one aspect, the compositions of the subject invention include polypeptides that comprise at least one immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, or a variant thereof.

In specific embodiments, the subject invention discloses polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein the *Chlamydia* antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule including a sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) nucleotide sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290 (b) the complements of said nucleotide sequences, and (c) variants of such sequences.

As used herein, the term "polypeptide" encompasses amino acid chains of any length, including full length proteins (*i.e.*, antigens), wherein the amino acid residues are linked by covalent peptide bonds. Thus, a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of one of the inventive antigens may consist entirely of the immunogenic portion, or may contain additional sequences. The additional sequences may be derived from the native *Chlamydia* antigen or may be heterologous, and such sequences may (but need not) be immunogenic.

The term "polynucleotide(s)," as used herein, means a single or double-stranded polymer of deoxyribonucleotide or ribonucleotide bases and includes DNA and corresponding RNA molecules, including HnRNA and mRNA molecules, both sense and anti-sense strands, and comprehends cDNA, genomic DNA and recombinant DNA, as well as wholly or partially synthesized polynucleotides. An HnRNA molecule contains introns and corresponds to a DNA molecule in a generally one-to-one manner. An mRNA molecule corresponds to an HnRNA and DNA molecule from which the introns have been excised. A polynucleotide may consist of an entire gene, or any portion thereof. Operable anti-sense polynucleotides may comprise a fragment of the corresponding polynucleotide, and the definition of "polynucleotide" therefore includes all such operable anti-sense fragments.

An "immunogenic portion" of an antigen is a portion that is capable of reacting with sera obtained from a *Chlamydia*-infected individual (*i.e.*, generates an absorbance reading with sera from infected individuals that is at least three standard deviations above the absorbance obtained with sera from uninfected individuals, in a representative ELISA assay described herein). Such immunogenic portions generally comprise at least about 5 amino acid residues, more preferably at least about 10, and most

preferably at least about 20 amino acid residues. Methods for preparing and identifying immunogenic portions of antigens of known sequence are well known in the art and include those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., Raven Press, 1993, pp. 243-247 and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well known techniques. An immunogenic portion of a native *Chlamydia* protein is a portion that reacts with such antisera and/or T-cells at a level that is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Such immunogenic portions may react within such assays at a level that is similar to or greater than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide. Such screens may generally be performed using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. For example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, ¹²⁵I-labeled Protein A.

Examples of immunogenic portions of antigens contemplated by the present invention include, for example, the T cell stimulating epitopes provided in SEQ ID NO: 9, 10, 18, 19, 31, 39, 93-96, 98, 100-102, 106, 108, 138-140, 158, 167, 168, 246, 247 and 254-256. Polypeptides comprising at least an immunogenic portion of one or more *Chlamydia* antigens as described herein may generally be used, alone or in combination, to detect Chlamydial infection in a patient.

The compositions and methods of the present invention also encompass variants of the above polypeptides and polynucleotide molecules. Such variants include, but are not limited to, naturally occurring allelic variants of the inventive sequences. In particular, variants include other *Chlamydiae* serovars, such as serovars D, E and F, as well as the several LGV serovars which share homology to the inventive polypeptide and

polynucleotide molecules described herein. Preferably, the serovar homologues show 95-99% homology to the corresponding polypeptide sequence(s) described herein.

A polypeptide "variant," as used herein, is a polypeptide that differs from the recited polypeptide only in conservative substitutions and/or modifications, such that the antigenic properties of the polypeptide are retained. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from an identified sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences, and evaluating the antigenic properties of the modified polypeptide using, for example, the representative procedures described herein. In other words, the ability of a variant to react with antigen-specific antisera may be enhanced or unchanged, relative to the native protein, or may be diminished by less than 50%, and preferably less than 20%, relative to the native protein. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences and evaluating the reactivity of the modified polypeptide with antigen-specific antibodies or antisera as described herein. Preferred variants include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other preferred variants include variants in which a small portion (e.g., 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein. Polypeptide variants preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 90% and most preferably at least about 95% identity (determined as described below) to the identified polypeptides.

As used herein, a "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. Amino acid substitutions may generally be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent

conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide. Variants may also, or alternatively, contain other modifications, including the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the antigenic properties, secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (e.g., poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

A polynucleotide "variant" is a sequence that differs from the recited nucleotide sequence in having one or more nucleotide deletions, substitutions or additions such that the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide is not diminished, relative to the native protein. The effect on the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide may generally be assessed as described herein. Such modifications may be readily introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis as taught, for example, by Adelman et al. (*DNA*, 2:183, 1983). Nucleotide variants may be naturally occurring allelic variants as discussed below, or non-naturally occurring variants. Variant nucleotide sequences preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 80% and most preferably at least about 90% identity (determined as described below) to the recited sequence.

The polypeptides provided by the present invention include variants that are encoded by polynucleotide sequences which are substantially homologous to one or more of the polynucleotide sequences specifically recited herein. "Substantial homology," as used herein, refers to polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing under moderately

5 stringent conditions. Suitable moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a
solution of 5X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5X SSC,
10 overnight or, in the event of cross-species homology, at 45°C with 0.5X SSC; followed by
washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1%
SDS. Such hybridizing polynucleotide sequences are also within the scope of this invention,
15 as are nucleotide sequences that, due to code degeneracy, encode a polypeptide that is the
same as a polypeptide of the present invention.

Two nucleotide or polypeptide sequences are said to be "identical" if the
sequence of nucleotides or amino acid residues in the two sequences is the same when aligned
20 for maximum correspondence as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are
typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and
compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers
25 to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50,
in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of
contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the
30 Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc.,
Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes
described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change
in proteins - Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) Atlas of
35 Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC
Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies
pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA;
40 Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) Fast and sensitive multiple sequence alignments on a
microcomputer *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) Optimal alignments
in linear space *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N.
45 Nes, M. (1987) The neighbor joining method. A new method for reconstructing phylogenetic
trees *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical
Taxonomy - the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San

Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) Rapid similarity searches of nucleic acid and protein data banks *Proc. Natl. Acad., Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Preferably, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e. gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (i.e. the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Also included in the scope of the present invention are alleles of the genes encoding the nucleotide sequences recited in herein. As used herein, an "allele" or "allelic sequence" is an alternative form of the gene which may result from at least one mutation in the nucleic acid sequence. Alleles may result in altered mRNAs or polypeptides whose structure or function may or may not be altered. Any given gene may have none, one, or many allelic forms. Common mutational changes which give rise to alleles are generally ascribed to natural deletions, additions, or substitutions of nucleotides. Each of these types of changes may occur alone or in combination with the others, one or more times in a given sequence. In specific embodiments, the subject invention discloses polypeptides comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen (or a variant of such an antigen), that comprises one or more of the amino acid sequences encoded by (a) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15 21-25, 44-64, 66-76 and 79-88; (b) the complements of such DNA sequences or (c) DNA sequences substantially homologous to a sequence in (a) or (b). As discussed in the Examples below, several of the *Chlamydia* antigens disclosed herein recognize a T cell line that recognizes both *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, indicating that they may represent an immunoreactive epitope shared by *Chlamydia trachomatis* and

Chlamydia pneumoniae. The antigens may thus be employed in a vaccine for both *C. trachomatis* genital tract infections and for *C. pneumoniae* infections. Further characterization of these *Chlamydia* antigens from *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* to determine the extent of cross-reactivity is provided in Example 6. Additionally, Example 4 describes cDNA fragments (SEQ ID NO: 15, 16 and 33) isolated from *C. trachomatis* which encode proteins (SEQ ID NO: 17-19 and 32) capable of stimulating a *Chlamydia*-specific murine CD8+ T cell line.

In general, *Chlamydia* antigens, and polynucleotide sequences encoding such antigens, may be prepared using any of a variety of procedures. For example, polynucleotide molecules encoding *Chlamydia* antigens may be isolated from a *Chlamydia* genomic or cDNA expression library by screening with a *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line as described below, and sequenced using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. Additionally, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for *Chlamydia*-associated expression (i.e., expression that is at least two fold greater in *Chlamydia*-infected cells than in controls, as determined using a representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed using a Synteni microarray (Palo Alto, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Alternatively, polypeptides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein. Such polynucleotides may be amplified via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For this approach, sequence-specific primers may be designed based on the sequences provided herein, and may be purchased or synthesized.

Antigens may be produced recombinantly, as described below, by inserting a polynucleotide sequence that encodes the antigen into an expression vector and expressing the antigen in an appropriate host. Antigens may be evaluated for a desired property, such as the ability to react with sera obtained from a *Chlamydia*-infected individual as described herein, and may be sequenced using, for example, traditional Edman chemistry. See Edman and Berg, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 80:116-132, 1967.

Polynucleotide sequences encoding antigens may also be obtained by screening an appropriate *Chlamydia* cDNA or genomic DNA library for polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to degenerate oligonucleotides derived from partial amino acid sequences of isolated antigens. Degenerate oligonucleotide sequences for use in such a screen may be designed and synthesized, and the screen may be performed, as described (for example) in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (and references cited therein). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) may also be employed, using the above oligonucleotides in methods well known in the art, to isolate a nucleic acid probe from a cDNA or genomic library. The library screen may then be performed using the isolated probe.

An amplified portion may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (e.g., a *Chlamydia* cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification. Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (e.g., by nick-translation or end-labeling with ^{32}P) using well known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (see Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences are then assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known

techniques.

Alternatively, there are numerous amplification techniques for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. Within such techniques, amplification is generally performed via PCR. Any of a variety of commercially available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using techniques well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989), and software well known in the art may also be employed. Primers are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length, have a GC content of at least 50% and anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C. The amplified region may be sequenced as described above, and overlapping sequences assembled into a contiguous sequence.

One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (see Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 19:3055-60, 1991). Transcription-Mediated Amplification, or TMA is another method that may be utilized for the amplification of DNA, rRNA, or mRNA, as described in Patent No. PCT/US91/03184. This autocatalytic and isothermal non-PCR based method utilizes two primers and two enzymes: RNA polymerase and reverse transcriptase. One primer contains a promoter sequence for RNA polymerase. In the first amplification, the promoter-primer hybridizes to the target rRNA at a defined site. Reverse transcriptase creates a DNA copy of the target rRNA by extension from the 3' end of the promoter-primer. The RNA in the resulting complex is degraded and a second primer binds to the DNA copy. A

new strand of DNA is synthesized from the end of the primer by reverse transcriptase creating double stranded DNA. RNA polymerase recognizes the promoter sequence in the DNA template and initiates transcription. Each of the newly synthesized RNA amplicons re-enters the TMA process and serves as a template for a new round of replication leading to the exponential expansion of the RNA amplicon. Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (e.g., NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence. Full length cDNA sequences may also be obtained by analysis of genomic fragments.

Polynucleotide variants may generally be prepared by any method known in the art, including chemical synthesis by, for example, solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Modifications in a polynucleotide sequence may also be introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis (see Adelman et al., *DNA* 2:183, 1983). Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding a *Chlamydial* protein, or portion thereof, provided that the DNA is incorporated into a vector with a suitable RNA polymerase promoter (such as T7 or SP6). Certain portions may be used to prepare an encoded polypeptide, as described herein. In addition, or alternatively, a portion may be administered to a patient such that the encoded polypeptide is generated *in vivo* (e.g., by transfecting antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, with a cDNA construct encoding a *Chlamydial* polypeptide, and administering the transfected cells to the patient).

A portion of a sequence complementary to a coding sequence (i.e., an antisense polynucleotide) may also be used as a probe or to modulate gene expression. cDNA constructs that can be transcribed into antisense RNA may also be introduced into cells of tissues to facilitate the production of antisense RNA. An antisense polynucleotide may be used, as described herein, to inhibit expression of a *Chlamydial* protein. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation, which

compromises the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors or regulatory molecules (see Gec et al., *In Huber and Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches*, Futura Publishing Co. (Mt. Kisco, NY; 1994)). Alternatively, an antisense molecule may be designed to hybridize with a control region of a gene (e.g., promoter, enhancer or transcription initiation site), and block transcription of the gene; or to block translation by inhibiting binding of a transcript to ribosomes.

A portion of a coding sequence, or of a complementary sequence, may also be designed as a probe or primer to detect gene expression. Probes may be labeled with a variety of reporter groups, such as radionuclides and enzymes, and are preferably at least 10 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least 20 nucleotides in length and still more preferably at least 30 nucleotides in length. Primers, as noted above, are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length.

Any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl-, methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

Nucleotide sequences as described herein may be joined to a variety of other nucleotide sequences using established recombinant DNA techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be cloned into any of a variety of cloning vectors, including plasmids, phagemids, lambda phage derivatives and cosmids. Vectors of particular interest include expression vectors, replication vectors, probe generation vectors and sequencing vectors. In general, a vector will contain an origin of replication functional in at least one organism, convenient restriction endonuclease sites and one or more selectable markers. Other elements will depend upon the desired use, and will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Synthetic polypeptides having fewer than about 100 amino acids, and generally fewer than about 50 amino acids, may be generated using techniques well known in the art. For example, such polypeptides may be synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where

amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division, Foster City, CA, and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

As noted above, immunogenic portions of *Chlamydia* antigens may be prepared and identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3d ed., Raven Press, 1993, pp. 243-247 and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptide portions of the native antigen for immunogenic properties. The representative ELISAs described herein may generally be employed in these screens. An immunogenic portion of a polypeptide is a portion that, within such representative assays, generates a signal in such assays that is substantially similar to that generated by the full length antigen. In other words, an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen generates at least about 20%, and preferably about 100%, of the signal induced by the full length antigen in a model ELISA as described herein.

Portions and other variants of *Chlamydia* antigens may be generated by synthetic or recombinant means. Variants of a native antigen may generally be prepared using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis. Sections of the polynucleotide sequence may also be removed using standard techniques to permit preparation of truncated polypeptides.

Recombinant polypeptides containing portions and/or variants of a native antigen may be readily prepared from a polynucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide using a variety of techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, supernatants from suitable host/vector systems which secrete recombinant protein into culture media may be first concentrated using a commercially available filter. Following concentration, the concentrate may be applied to a suitable purification matrix such as an affinity matrix or an ion exchange resin. Finally, one or more reverse phase HPLC steps can be employed to further purify a recombinant protein.

Any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed to express recombinant polypeptides as described herein. Expression may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an

5 expression vector containing a polynucleotide molecule that encodes a recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast and higher eukaryotic cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are *E. coli*, yeast or a mammalian cell line, such as COS or CHO. The DNA sequences expressed in this manner may encode naturally occurring antigens, portions of naturally occurring antigens, or other variants thereof.

10 In general, regardless of the method of preparation, the polypeptides disclosed herein are prepared in an isolated, substantially pure, form. Preferably, the polypeptides are at least about 80% pure, more preferably at least about 90% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure.

20 Within certain specific embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion protein that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known *Chlamydia* protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the protein or to enable the protein to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the protein. A DNA sequence encoding a fusion protein of the present invention may be constructed using known recombinant DNA techniques to assemble separate DNA sequences encoding, for example, the first and second polypeptides, into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of a DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptide is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase to permit mRNA translation of the two DNA sequences into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both the first and the second polypeptides.

40 A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and the second polypeptides by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into the

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fusion protein using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8562, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. As an alternative to the use of a peptide linker sequence (when desired), one can utilize non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions (when present) on the first and second polypeptides to separate the functional domains and prevent steric hindrance.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

Fusion proteins are also provided that comprise a polypeptide of the present invention together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. Preferably the immunogenic protein is capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (*see, for example, Stoute et al. New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

Within preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (e.g., the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as

an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase known as amidase LYTA (encoded by the *Lyta* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (see *Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion protein. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305. Additionally, the fusion protein Ra12 may be linked to the inventive polynucleotides to facilitate protein expression.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for using one or more of the above polypeptides or fusion proteins (or polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides or fusion proteins) to induce protective immunity against Chlamydial infection in a patient. As used herein, a "patient" refers to any warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may be afflicted with a disease, or may be free of detectable disease and/or infection. In other words, protective immunity may be induced to prevent or treat Chlamydial infection.

In this aspect, the polypeptide, fusion protein or polynucleotide molecule is generally present within a pharmaceutical composition or a vaccine. Pharmaceutical compositions may comprise one or more polypeptides, each of which may contain one or more of the above sequences (or variants thereof), and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Vaccines may comprise one or more of the above polypeptides and an immunostimulant,

5 such as an adjuvant or a liposome (into which the polypeptide is incorporated). Such pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may also contain other *Chlamydia* antigens, either
10 incorporated into a combination polypeptide or present within a separate polypeptide.

Alternatively, a vaccine may contain polynucleotides encoding one or more polypeptides or fusion proteins as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*.
15 In such vaccines, the polynucleotides may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacterial and viral expression systems. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary polynucleotide sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface. In a preferred embodiment, the polynucleotides may be introduced using a viral expression system (e.g., vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective) virus. Techniques for incorporating polynucleotides into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The polynucleotides may also be administered as "naked" plasmid vectors as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such vectors are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. A retroviral vector may additionally transfer or incorporate a gene for a selectable marker (to aid in the identification or selection of transduced cells) and/or a targeting moiety, such as a gene that encodes a ligand for a receptor on a specific target cell, to render the vector target specific. Targeting may also be accomplished using an antibody, by methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art.
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Other formulations for therapeutic purposes include colloidal dispersion systems, such as macromolecule complexes, nanocapsules, microspheres, beads, and lipid-based systems including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes. A preferred colloidal system for use as a delivery vehicle *in vitro* and *in vivo* is a liposome (i.e., an artificial membrane vesicle). The uptake of naked polynucleotides may be increased by incorporating the polynucleotides into and/or onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells. The preparation and use of such systems is well known in the art.
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In a related aspect, a polynucleotide vaccine as described above may be administered simultaneously with or sequentially to either a polypeptide of the present invention or a known *Chlamydia* antigen. For example, administration of polynucleotides encoding a polypeptide of the present invention, either "naked" or in a delivery system as described above, may be followed by administration of an antigen in order to enhance the protective immune effect of the vaccine.

Polypeptides and polynucleotides disclosed herein may also be employed in adoptive immunotherapy for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection. Adoptive immunotherapy may be broadly classified into either active or passive immunotherapy. In active immunotherapy, treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (for example, vaccines, bacterial adjuvants, and/or cytokines).

In passive immunotherapy, treatment involves the delivery of biologic reagents with established immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate anti-*Chlamydia* effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T lymphocytes (for example, CD8⁺ cytotoxic T-lymphocyte, CD4⁺ T-helper), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells, lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells, or antigen presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing the disclosed antigens. The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164), for passive immunotherapy.

The predominant method of procuring adequate numbers of T-cells for adoptive immunotherapy is to grow immune T-cells *in vitro*. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific T-cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. These *in vitro* culture conditions typically utilize intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines, such as IL-2, and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, the immunoreactive polypeptides described herein may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to generate sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast, or B-cells, may be pulsed with

immunoreactive polypeptides, or polynucleotide sequence(s) may be introduced into antigen presenting cells, using a variety of standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen presenting cells may be transfected or transduced with a polynucleotide sequence, wherein said sequence contains a promoter region appropriate for increasing expression, and can be expressed as part of a recombinant virus or other expression system. Several viral vectors may be used to transduce an antigen presenting cell, including pox virus, vaccinia virus, and adenovirus; also, antigen presenting cells may be transfected with polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein by a variety of means, including gene-gun technology, lipid-mediated delivery, electroporation, osmotic shock, and particulate delivery mechanisms, resulting in efficient and acceptable expression levels as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. For cultured T-cells to be effective in therapy, the cultured T-cells must be able to grow and distribute widely and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have demonstrated that cultured T-cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (see, for example, Cheever, M., *et al*, "Therapy With Cultured T Cells: Principles Revisited." *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997).

The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be employed to generate and/or isolate chlamydial-reactive T-cells, which can then be administered to the patient. In one technique, antigen-specific T-cell lines may be generated by *in vivo* immunization with short peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the disclosed polypeptides. The resulting antigen specific CD8⁻ or CD4⁺ T-cell clones may be isolated from the patient, expanded using standard tissue culture techniques, and returned to the patient.

Alternatively, peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the polypeptides may be employed to generate *Chlamydia* reactive T cell subsets by selective *in vitro* stimulation and expansion of autologous T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may be subsequently transferred to the patient as described, for example, by Chang *et al*, (*Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.*, 22(3), 213, 1996). Cells of the immune system, such as T cells, may be isolated from the peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as Isolux™ System, available from Nexell Therapeutics, Inc. Irvine, CA. The separated cells are stimulated with one or more of the immunoreactive

polypeptides contained within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to provide antigen-specific T cells. The population of antigen-specific T cells is then expanded using standard techniques and the cells are administered back to the patient.

In other embodiments, T-cell and/or antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides disclosed herein can be cloned, expanded, and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for use in adoptive immunotherapy. In particular, T cells may be transfected with the appropriate genes to express the variable domains from chlamydia specific monoclonal antibodies as the extracellular recognition elements and joined to the T cell receptor signaling chains, resulting in T cell activation, specific lysis, and cytokine release. This enables the T cell to redirect its specificity in an MHC-independent manner. See for example, Eshhar, Z., *Cancer Immunol Immunother*, 45(3-4):131-6, 1997 and Hwu, P., et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(15):3369-73, 1995. Another embodiment may include the transfection of chlamydia antigen specific alpha and beta T cell receptor chains into alternate T cells, as in Cole, DJ, et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(4):748-52, 1995.

In a further embodiment, syngeneic or autologous dendritic cells may be pulsed with peptides corresponding to at least an immunogenic portion of a polypeptide disclosed herein. The resulting antigen-specific dendritic cells may either be transferred into a patient, or employed to stimulate T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may, in turn, be administered to a patient. The use of peptide-pulsed dendritic cells to generate antigen-specific T cells and the subsequent use of such antigen-specific T cells to eradicate disease in a murine model has been demonstrated by Cheever et al, *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997). Additionally, vectors expressing the disclosed polynucleotides may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated *in vitro* for autologous transplant back into the same patient.

Within certain aspects, polypeptides, polynucleotides, T cells and/or binding agents disclosed herein may be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions or immunogenic compositions (*i.e.*, vaccines). Pharmaceutical compositions comprise one or more such compounds and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Vaccines may comprise one or more such compounds and an immunostimulant. An immunostimulant may be any substance that enhances or potentiates an immune response to an exogenous antigen.

Examples of immunostimulants include adjuvants, biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactic galactide) and liposomes (into which the compound is incorporated; see e.g., Fullerton, U.S. Patent No. 4,235,877). Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, M.F. Powell and M.J. Newman, eds., "Vaccine Design (the subunit and adjuvant approach)," Plenum Press (NY, 1995). Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines within the scope of the present invention may also contain other compounds, which may be biologically active or inactive. For example, one or more immunogenic portions of other *Chlamydial* antigens may be present, either incorporated into a fusion polypeptide or as a separate compound, within the composition or vaccine.

A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine may contain DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. As noted above, the DNA may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacteria and viral expression systems. Numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998, and references cited therein. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary DNA sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope. In a preferred embodiment, the DNA may be introduced using a viral expression system (e.g., vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus. Suitable systems are disclosed, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994; Kass-Eisler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al., *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993.

Techniques for incorporating DNA into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The DNA may also be "naked," as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including for example, topical, oral, nasal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactate polyglycolate) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

Such compositions may also comprise buffers (e.g., neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), carbohydrates (e.g., glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (e.g., aluminum hydroxide) and/or preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate. Compounds may also be encapsulated within liposomes using well known technology.

Any of a variety of immunostimulants may be employed in the vaccines of this invention. For example, an adjuvant may be included. Most adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available

as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF or interleukin-2, -7, or -12, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within the vaccines provided herein, under select circumstances, the adjuvant composition may be designed to induce an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type or Th2 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (e.g., IFN- γ , TNF α , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (e.g., IL-4, IL-5, IL-6 and IL-10) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of a vaccine as provided herein, a patient will support an immune response that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffman, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Preferred adjuvants for use in eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), together with an aluminum salt. MPL adjuvants are available from Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc. (Hamilton, MT) (see US Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555. Another preferred adjuvant is a saponin, preferably QS21, which may be used alone or in combination with other adjuvants. For example, an enhanced system involves the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-MPL as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations

comprises an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MPL and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210. Any vaccine provided herein may be prepared using well known methods that result in a combination of antigen, immune response enhancer and a suitable carrier or excipient.

The compositions described herein may be administered as part of a sustained release formulation (*i.e.*, a formulation such as a capsule, sponge or gel (composed of polysaccharides, for example) that effects a slow release of compound following administration). Such formulations may generally be prepared using well known technology and administered by, for example, oral, rectal or subcutaneous implantation, or by implantation at the desired target site. Sustained-release formulations may contain a polypeptide, polynucleotide or antibody dispersed in a carrier matrix and/or contained within a reservoir surrounded by a rate controlling membrane. Carriers for use within such formulations are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable; preferably the formulation provides a relatively constant level of active component release. The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

Any of a variety of delivery vehicles may be employed within pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines to facilitate production of an antigen-specific immune response that targets *Chlamydia*-infected cells. Delivery vehicles include antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the antigen, to improve activation and/or maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-*Chlamydia* effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (*i.e.*, matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or xenogeneic cells.

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs

(Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic immunity (see Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507-529, 1999). In general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate *in situ*, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible *in vitro*), their ability to take up, process and present antigens with high efficiency, and their ability to activate naïve T cell responses. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine (see Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594-600, 1998).

Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated *ex vivo* by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL-4, IL-13 and/or TNF α to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells harvested from peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF α , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce differentiation, maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature" cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of Fc γ receptor and mannose receptor. The mature phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and class II MHC, adhesion molecules (e.g., CD54 and CD11) and costimulatory molecules (e.g., CD40, CD80, CD86 and 4-1BB).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide encoding a

Chlamydial protein (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the *Chlamydial* polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place *ex vivo*, and a composition or vaccine comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs *in vivo*. *In vivo* and *ex vivo* transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and cell Biology* 75:456-460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or progenitor cells with the *Chlamydial* polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (e.g., vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that provides T cell help (e.g., a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

Routes and frequency of administration of pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (e.g., intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (e.g., by aspiration) or orally. Between 1 and 3 doses may be administered for a 1-56 week period. Preferably, 3 doses are administered, at intervals of 3-4 months, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of polypeptide or DNA that, when administered as described above, is capable of raising an immune response in an immunized patient sufficient to protect the patient from *Chlamydial* infection for at least 1-2 years. In general, the amount of polypeptide present in a dose (or produced *in situ* by the DNA in a dose) ranges from about 1 pg to about 100 mg per kg of host, typically from about 10 pg to about 1 mg, and preferably from about 100 pg to about 1 µg. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactic galactide) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic benefit. Such a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a *Chlamydial* protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for using the polypeptides described above to diagnose *Chlamydial* infection. In this aspect, methods are provided for detecting *Chlamydial* infection in a biological sample, using one or more of the above polypeptides, either alone or in combination. For clarity, the term "polypeptide" will be used when describing specific embodiments of the inventive diagnostic methods. However, it will be clear to one of skill in the art that the fusion proteins of the present invention may also be employed in such methods.

As used herein, a "biological sample" is any antibody-containing sample obtained from a patient. Preferably, the sample is whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid or urine. More preferably, the sample is a blood, serum or plasma sample obtained from a patient. The polypeptides are used in an assay, as described below, to determine the presence or absence of antibodies to the polypeptide(s) in the sample, relative

to a predetermined cut-off value. The presence of such antibodies indicates previous sensitization to *Chlamydia* antigens which may be indicative of *Chlamydia*-infection.

In embodiments in which more than one polypeptide is employed, the polypeptides used are preferably complementary (*i.e.*, one component polypeptide will tend to detect infection in samples where the infection would not be detected by another component polypeptide). Complementary polypeptides may generally be identified by using each polypeptide individually to evaluate serum samples obtained from a series of patients known to be infected with *Chlamydia*. After determining which samples test positive (as described below) with each polypeptide, combinations of two or more polypeptides may be formulated that are capable of detecting infection in most, or all, of the samples tested.

A variety of assay formats are known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using one or more polypeptides to detect antibodies in a sample. *See, e.g.*, Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988, which is incorporated herein by reference. In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of polypeptide immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the antibody from the sample. The bound antibody may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group. Suitable detection reagents include antibodies that bind to the antibody/polypeptide complex and free polypeptide labeled with a reporter group (*e.g.*, in a semi-competitive assay). Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which an antibody that binds to the polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized antigen after incubation of the antigen with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled antibody to the polypeptide is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized polypeptide.

The solid support may be any solid material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the antigen may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate, or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681.

5 The polypeptides may be bound to the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In the context of the present invention, the term "bound" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the antigen and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Binding by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the polypeptide, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of polypeptide ranging from about 10 ng to about 1 µg, and preferably about 100 ng, is sufficient to bind an adequate amount of antigen.

10 Covalent attachment of polypeptide to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the polypeptide. For example, the polypeptide may be bound to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the polypeptide (see, e.g., Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

15 In certain embodiments, the assay is an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). This assay may be performed by first contacting a polypeptide antigen that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that antibodies to the polypeptide within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide and a detection reagent capable of binding to the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex is added. The amount of detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific detection reagent.

20 More specifically, once the polypeptide is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin (BSA) or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) may be employed. The

immobilized polypeptide is then incubated with the sample, and antibody is allowed to bind to the antigen. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact time (*i.e.*, incubation time) is that period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of antibody within an HGE-infected sample. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound antibody. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20TM. Detection reagent may then be added to the solid support. An appropriate detection reagent is any compound that binds to the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex and that can be detected by any of a variety of means known to those in the art. Preferably, the detection reagent contains a binding agent (such as, for example, Protein A, Protein G, immunoglobulin, lectin or free antigen) conjugated to a reporter group. Preferred reporter groups include enzymes (such as horseradish peroxidase), substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, dyes, radionuclides, luminescent groups, fluorescent groups and biotin. The conjugation of binding agent to reporter group may be achieved using standard methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Common binding agents may also be purchased conjugated to a variety of reporter groups from many commercial sources (*e.g.*, Zymed Laboratories, San Francisco, CA, and Pierce, Rockford, IL).

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound antibody. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined from the manufacturer's instructions or by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound detection reagent is then removed and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods

are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in the sample, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antigen is incubated with samples from an uninfected patient. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for *Chlamydia*-infection. In an alternate preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology. A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, pp. 106-107. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (i.e., sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (i.e., the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for Chlamydial infection.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a rapid flow-through or strip test format, wherein the antigen is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In the flow-through test, antibodies within the sample bind to the immobilized polypeptide as the sample passes through the membrane. A detection reagent (e.g., protein A-colloidal gold) then binds to the antibody-polypeptide complex as the solution containing the detection reagent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound detection reagent may then be

performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which polypeptide is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing detection reagent and to the area of immobilized polypeptide. Concentration of detection reagent at the polypeptide indicates the presence of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in the sample. Typically, the concentration of detection reagent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of polypeptide immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of antibodies that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in an ELISA, as discussed above. Preferably, the amount of polypeptide immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1 μ g, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount (*e.g.*, one drop) of patient serum or blood.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the polypeptides of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. One example of an alternative assay protocol which may be usefully employed in such methods is a Western blot, wherein the proteins present in a biological sample are separated on a gel, prior to exposure to a binding agent. Such techniques are well known to those of skill in the art.

The present invention further provides agents, such as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a *Chlamydial* protein. As used herein, an antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically bind" to a *Chlamydial* protein if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA) with a *Chlamydial* protein, and does not react detectably with unrelated proteins under similar conditions. As used herein, "binding" refers to a noncovalent association between two separate molecules such that a complex is formed. The ability to bind may be evaluated by, for example, determining a binding constant for the formation of the complex. The binding constant is the value obtained when the concentration of the complex is divided by the product of the component concentrations. In general, two compounds are said to "bind," in the context of the present invention, when the binding constant for complex formation exceeds about 10^7

L/mol. The binding constant may be determined using methods well known in the art.

Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a *Chlamydial* infection using the representative assays provided herein. In other words, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to a *Chlamydial* protein will generate a signal indicating the presence of a *Chlamydial* infection in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, and will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without infection. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (e.g., blood, sera, sputum urine and/or tissue biopsies) from patients with and without *Chlamydial* infection (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. It will be apparent that a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease should be assayed. Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (e.g., mice, rats, rabbits, sheep or goats). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen without modification. Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and

the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (*i.e.*, reactivity with the polypeptide of interest). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

Within certain embodiments, the use of antigen-binding fragments of antibodies may be preferred. Such fragments include Fab fragments, which may be prepared using standard techniques. Briefly, immunoglobulins may be purified from rabbit serum by affinity chromatography on Protein A bead columns (Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A*

Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988) and digested by papain to yield Fab and Fc fragments. The Fab and Fc fragments may be separated by affinity chromatography on protein A bead columns.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include ^{90}Y , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{211}At , and ^{212}Bi . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, Shigella toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (*e.g.*, covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (*e.g.*, via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (*e.g.*, a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group. Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups, sulfhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion

of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spittler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers which provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide, radionuclide. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

A variety of routes of administration for the antibodies and immunoconjugates may be used. Typically, administration will be intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or

in site-specific regions by appropriate methods. It will be evident that the precise dose of the antibody/immunoconjugate will vary depending upon the antibody used, the antigen density, and the rate of clearance of the antibody.

Antibodies may be used in diagnostic tests to detect the presence of *Chlamydia* antigens using assays similar to those detailed above and other techniques well known to those of skill in the art, thereby providing a method for detecting Chlamydial infection in a patient.

Diagnostic reagents of the present invention may also comprise DNA sequences encoding one or more of the above polypeptides, or one or more portions thereof. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify *Chlamydia*-specific cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for a DNA molecule encoding a polypeptide of the present invention. The presence of the amplified cDNA is then detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes specific for a DNA molecule encoding a polypeptide of the present invention may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of an inventive polypeptide in a biological sample.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide primer/probe specific for a DNA molecule" means an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 80%, preferably at least about 90% and more preferably at least about 95%, identity to the DNA molecule in question. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the inventive diagnostic methods preferably have at least about 10-40 nucleotides. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a DNA molecule encoding one of the polypeptides disclosed herein. Preferably, oligonucleotide probes for use in the inventive diagnostic methods comprise at least about 15 contiguous oligonucleotides of a DNA molecule encoding one of the polypeptides disclosed herein. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis *et al. Ibid*; Ehrlich, *Ibid*). Primers or probes may thus be used to detect *Chlamydia*-specific sequences in biological samples. DNA probes or primers

comprising oligonucleotide sequences described above may be used alone or in combination with each other.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLE 1

ISOLATION OF DNA SEQUENCES ENCODING *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Chlamydia antigens of the present invention were isolated by expression cloning of a genomic DNA library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II essentially as described by Sanderson et al. (*J. Exp. Med.*, 1995, 182:1751-1757) and were shown to induce PBMC proliferation and IFN- γ in an immunoreactive T cell line.

A *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line was generated by stimulating PBMCs from a normal donor with no history of chlamydial genital tract infection with elementary bodies of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II. This T cell line, referred to as TCL-8, was found to recognize both *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumonia* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells.

A randomly sheared genomic library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II was constructed in Lambda ZAP (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and the amplified library plated out in 96 well microtiter plates at a density of 30 clones/well. Bacteria were induced to express recombinant protein in the presence of 2 mM IPTG for 3 h, then pelleted and resuspended in 200 μ l of RPMI 10% FBS. 10 μ l of the induced bacterial suspension was transferred to 96 well plates containing autologous monocyte-derived dendritic cells. After a 2 h incubation, dendritic cells were washed to remove free *E. coli* and *Chlamydia*-specific T cells were added. Positive *E. coli* pools were identified by determining IFN- γ production and proliferation of the T cells in response to the pools.

Four positive pools were identified, which were broken down to yield four pure clones (referred to as 1-B1-66, 4-D7-28, 3-G3-10 and 10-C10-31), with insert sizes of 481 bp, 183 bp, 110 bp and 1400 bp, respectively. The determined DNA sequences for 1-B1-66, 4-D7-28, 3-G3-10 and 10-C10-31 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, respectively. Clone 1-B1-66 is approximately in region 536690 of the *C. trachomatis* genome (NCBI C.

trachomatis database). Within clone 1-B1-66, an open reading frame (ORF) has been identified (nucleotides 115 - 375) that encodes a previously identified 9 kDa protein (Stephens, et al. Genbank Accession No. AE001320), the sequence of which is provided in SEQ ID NO: 5). Clone 4-D7-28 is a smaller region of the same ORF (amino acids 22-82 of 1-B1-66). Clone 3-G3-10 is approximately in region 74559 of the *C. trachomatis* genome. The insert is cloned in the antisense orientation with respect to its orientation in the genome. The clone 10-C10-31 contains an open reading frame that corresponds to a previously published sequence for S13 ribosomal protein from *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Gu, L. et al. *J. Bacteriology*, 177:2594-2601, 1995). The predicted protein sequences for 4-D7-28 and 10-C10-31 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 6 and 12, respectively. Predicted protein sequences for 3-G3-10 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 7-11.

In a related series of screening studies, an additional T cell line was used to screen the genomic DNA library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II described above. A *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line (TCT-1) was derived from a patient with a chlamydial genital tract infection by stimulating patient PBMC with autologous monocyte-derived dendritic cells infected with elementary bodies of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II. One clone, 4C9-18 (SEQ ID NO: 21), containing a 1256 bp insert, elicited a specific immune response, as measured by standard proliferation assays, from the *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line TCT-1. Subsequent analysis revealed this clone to contain three known sequences: lipopamide dehydrogenase (Genbank Accession No. AE001326), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 22; a hypothetical protein CT429 (Genbank Accession No. AE001316), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 23; and part of an open reading frame of ubiquinone methyltransferase CT428 (Genbank Accession No. AE001316), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In further studies involving clone 4C9-18 (SEQ ID NO: 21), the full-length amino acid sequence for lipopamide dehydrogenase (SEQ ID NO: 22) from *C. trachomatis* (LGV II) was expressed in clone Ctl2-LPDA-FL, as disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 90.

To further characterize the open reading frame containing the T cell stimulating epitope(s), a cDNA fragment containing nucleotides 1-695 of clone 4C9-18 with a cDNA sequence encoding a 6X-Histidine tag on the amino terminus was subcloned into the NdeI/EcoRI site of the pET17b vector (Novagen, Madison, WI), referred to as clone 4C9-

18#2 BL21 pLysS (SEQ ID NO: 25, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in
SEQ ID NO: 26) and transformed into *E. coli*. Selective induction of the transformed *E. coli*
with 2 mM IPTG for three hours resulted in the expression of a 26 kDa protein from clone
4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS, as evidenced by standard Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE. To
determine the immunogenicity of the protein encoded by clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS, *E.*
coli expressing the 26 kDa protein were titrated onto 1×10^6 monocyte-derived dendritic cells
and incubated for two hours. The dendritic cell cultures were washed and 2.5×10^4 T cells
(TCT-1) added and allowed to incubate for an additional 72 hours, at which time the level of
IFN- γ in the culture supernatant was determined by ELISA. As shown in Fig. 1, the T-cell
line TCT-1 was found to respond to induced cultures as measured by IFN- γ , indicating a
Chlamydia-specific T-cell response against the lipopeptide dehydrogenase sequence.
Similarly, the protein encoded by clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS was shown to stimulate the
TCT-1 T-cell line by standard proliferation assays.

Subsequent studies to identify additional *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens
using the above-described CD4+ T-cell expression cloning technique yielded additional
clones. The TCT-1 and TCL-8 *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell lines, as well as the TCP-21 T-cell
line were utilized to screen the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGVII genomic library. The TCP-21
T-cell line was derived from a patient having a humoral immune response to *Chlamydia*
pneumoniae. The TCT-1 cell line identified 37 positive pools, the TCT-3 cell line identified
41 positive pools and the TCP-21 cell line identified 2 positive pools. The following clones
were derived from 10 of these positive pools. Clone 11-A3-93 (SEQ ID NO: 64), identified
by the TCP-21 cell line, is a 1339 bp genomic fragment sharing homology to the HAD
superfamily (CT103). The second insert in the same clone shares homology with the fab I
gene (CT104) present on the complementary strand. Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63),
identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene
(CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C.*
pneumoniae.

Clone 11-G10-46, (SEQ ID NO: 62), identified using the TCT-3 cell line,
contains a 688 bp insert that shares homology to the hypothetical protein CT610. Clone 11-
G1-34, (SEQ ID NO: 61), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has two partial open reading

frames (ORF) with an insert size of 1215 bp. One ORF shares homology to the malate dehydrogenase gene (CT376), and the other ORF shares homology to the glycogen hydrolase gene (CT042). Clone 11-H3-68, (SEQ ID NO: 60), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has two ORFs with a total insert size of 1180 bp. One partial ORF encodes the plasmid-encoded PGP6-D virulence protein while the second ORF is a complete ORF for the L1 ribosomal gene (CT318). Clone 11-H4-28, (SEQ ID NO: 59), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has an insert size of 552 bp and is part of the ORF for the dnaK gene (CT396). Clone 12-B3-95, (SEQ ID NO: 58), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 463 bp and is a part of the ORF for the lipamide dehydrogenase gene (CT557). Clones 15-G1-89 and 12-B3-95 are identical, (SEQ ID NO: 55 and 58, respectively), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 463 bp and is part of the ORF for the lipamide dehydrogenase gene (CT557). Clone 12-G3-83, (SEQ ID NO: 57), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 1537 bp and has part of the ORF for the hypothetical protein CT622.

Clone 23-G7-68, (SEQ ID NO: 79), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 950 bp insert and contains a small part of the L11 ribosomal ORF, the entire ORF for L1 ribosomal protein and a part of the ORF for L10 ribosomal protein. Clone 22-F8-91, (SEQ ID NO: 80), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 395 bp insert that contains a part of the pmpC ORF on the complementary strand of the clone. Clone 21-E8-95, (SEQ ID NO: 81), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 2,085 bp insert which contains part of CT613 ORF, the complete ORF for CT612, the complete ORF for CT611 and part of the ORF for CT610. Clone 19-F12-57, (SEQ ID NO: 82), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 405 bp insert which contains part of the CT 858 ORF and a small part of the recA ORF. Clone 19-F12-53, (SEQ ID NO: 83), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 379 bp insert that is part of the ORF for CT455 encoding glutamyl tRNA synthetase. Clone 19-A5-54, (SEQ ID NO: 84), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 715 bp insert that is part of the ORF3 (complementary strand of the clone) of the cryptic plasmid. Clone 17-E11-72, (SEQ ID NO: 85), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 476 bp insert that is part of the ORF for Opp_2 and pmpD. The pmpD region of this clone is covered by the pmpD region of clone 15-H2-76. Clone 17-C1-77, (SEQ ID NO: 86), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 1551 bp insert that is part of the CT857 ORF, as well as part of

the CT858 ORF. Clone 15-H2-76, (SEQ ID NO: 87), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 3,031 bp insert that contains a large part of the pmpD ORF, part of the CT089 ORF, as well as part of the ORF for SycE. Clone 15-A3-26, (SEQ ID NO: 88), contains a 976 bp insert that contains part of the ORF for CT858. Clone 17-G4-36, (SEQ ID NO: 267), identified using the TCT-10 cell line, contains a 680 bp insert that is in frame with beta-gal in the plasmid and shares homology to part of the ORF for DNA-directed RNA polymerase beta subunit (CT315 in SerD).

Several of the clones described above share homology to various polymorphic membrane proteins. The genomic sequence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* contains a family of nine polymorphic membrane protein genes, referred to as pmp. These genes are designated pmpA, pmpB, pmpC, pmpD, pmpE, pmpF, pmpG, pmpH and pmpI. Proteins expressed from these genes are believed to be of biological relevance in generating a protective immune response to a *Chlamydial* infection. In particular, pmpC, pmpD, pmpE and pmpI contain predictable signal peptides, suggesting they are outer membrane proteins, and therefore, potential immunological targets.

Based on the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGVII serovar sequence, primer pairs were designed to PCR amplify the full-length fragments of pmpC, pmpD, pmpE, pmpG, pmpH and pmpI. The resulting fragments were subcloned into the DNA vaccine vector JA4304 or JAL, which is JA4304 with a modified linker (SmithKline Beecham, London, England). Specifically, PmpC was subcloned into the JAL vector using the 5' oligo GAT AGG CGC GCC GCA ATC ATG AAA TTT ATG TCA GCT ACT GCT G and the 3' oligo CAG AAC GCG TTT AGA ATG TCA TAC GAG CAC CGC A, as provided in SEQ ID NO: 197 and 198, respectively. PCR amplification of the gene under conditions well known in the art and ligation into the 5' ASCI/3' MfuI sites of the JAL vector was completed after inserting the short nucleotide sequence GCAATC (SEQ ID NO: 199) upstream of the ATG to create a Kozak-like sequence. The resulting expression vector contained the full-length pmpC gene comprising 5325 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO: 173) containing the hypothetical signal sequence, which encodes a 187 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 179). The pmpD gene was subcloned into the JA4304 vaccine vector following PCR amplification of the gene using the following oligos: 5' oligo- TGC AAT CAT GAG TTC GCA GAA AGA TAT AAA AAG C

(SEQ ID NO: 200) and 3' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CTT AAA AGA TCA ATC GCA ATC CAG TAT TC (SEQ ID NO: 201). The gene was ligated into the a 5' blunted HIII/3' MluI site of the JA4304 vaccine vector using standard techniques well known in the art. The CAATC (SEQ ID NO: 202) was inserted upstream of the ATG to create a Kozak-like sequence. This clone is unique in that the last threonine of the HindIII site is missing due to the blunting procedure, as is the last glycine of the Kozak-like sequence. The insert, a 4593 nucleotide fragment (SEQ ID NO: 172) is the full-length gene for pmpD containing the hypothetical signal sequence, which encodes a 161 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 178). PmpE was subcloned into the JA4304 vector using the 5' oligo- TGC AAT CAT GAA AAA AGC GTT TTT CTT TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 203), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC GCG TCT AGA ATC GCA GAG CAA TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 204). Following PCR amplification, the gene was ligated into the 5' blunted HIII/3' MluI site of JA4304. To facilitate this, a short nucleotide sequence, TGCAATC (SEQ ID NO: 293), was added upstream of the initiation codon for creating a Kozak-like sequence and reconstituting the HindIII site. The insert is the full-length pmpE gene (SEQ ID NO: 171) containing the hypothetical signal sequence. The pmpE gene encodes a 105 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 177). The pmpG gene was PCR amplified using the 5' oligo- GTG CAA TCA TGA TTC CTC AAG GAA TTT ACG (SEQ ID NO: 205), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC GCG TTT AGA ACC GGA CTT TAC TTC C (SEQ ID NO: 206) and subcloned into the JA4304 vector. Similar cloning strategies were followed for the pmpI and pmpK genes. In addition, primer pairs were designed to PCR amplify the full-length or overlapping fragments of the pmp genes, which were then subcloned for protein expression in the pET17b vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transfected into E. coli BL21 pLysS for expression and subsequent purification utilizing the histidine-nickel chromatographic methodology provided by Novagen. Several of the genes encoding the recombinant proteins, as described below, lack the native signal sequence to facilitate expression of the protein. Full-length protein expression of pmpC was accomplished through expression of two overlapping fragments, representing the amino and carboxy termini. Subcloning of the pmpC-amino terminal portion, which lacks the signal sequence, (SEQ ID NO: 187, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 195) used the 5' oligo- CAG ACA TAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGA

GGC GAG CTC GAT CCA AGA TC (SEQ ID NO: 207), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTC AGA TAG CAC TCT CTC CTA TTA AAG TAG G (SEQ ID NO: 208) into the 5' NdeI/3' KPN cloning site of the vector. The carboxy terminus portion of the gene, pmpC-carboxy terminal fragment (SEQ ID NO: 186, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 194), was subcloned into the 5' NheI/3' KPN cloning site of the expression vector using the following primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGT TAA GAT TGA GAA CTT CTC TGG C (SEQ ID NO: 209), and 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTT AGA ATG TCA TAC GAG CAC CGC AG (SEQ ID NO: 210). PmpD was also expressed as two overlapping proteins. The pmpD-amino terminal portion, which lacks the signal sequence, (SEQ ID NO: 185, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 193) contains the initiating codon of the pET17b and is expressed as a 80 kD protein. For protein expression and purification purposes, a six-histidine tag follows the initiation codon and is fused at the 28th amino acid (nucleotide 84) of the gene. The following primers were used, 5' oligo, CAG ACA TAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGG GTT AGC (SEQ ID NO: 211), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTC AGC TCC TCC AGC ACA CTC TCT TC (SEQ ID NO: 212), to splice into the 5' NdeI/3' KPN cloning site of the vector. The pmpD-carboxy terminus portion (SEQ ID NO: 184) was expressed as a 92 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 192). For expression and subsequent purification, an additional methionine, alanine and serine was included, which represent the initiation codon and the first two amino acids from the pET17b vector. A six-histidine tag downstream of the methionine, alanine and serine is fused at the 691st amino acid (nucleotide 2073) of the gene. The 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGG TGC TAT TTC TTG CTT ACG TGG (SEQ ID NO: 213) and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC TTn AAA AGA TCA ATC GCA ATC CAG TAT TCG (SEQ ID NO: 214) were used to subclone the insert into the 5' NheI/3' KPN cloning site of the expression vector. PmpE was expressed as a 106kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 183 with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 191). The pmpE insert also lacks the native signal sequence. PCR amplification of the gene under conditions well known in the art was performed using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGG ATC CAC ATC ACC ATC ACC ATC ACG GAC TAG CTA GAG AGG TTC (SEQ ID NO: 215), and

the 3' oligo- CAG AGA ATT CCT AGA ATC GCA GAG CAA TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 216), and the amplified insert was ligated into a 5' BamHI/3' EcoRI site of JA4304. The short nucleotide sequence, as provided in SEQ ID NO: 217, was inserted upstream of the initiation codon for creating the Kozak-like sequence and reconstituting the HindIII site. The expressed protein contains the initiation codon and the downstream 21 amino acids from the pET17b expression vector, i.e., MASMTGGQQMGRDSSLVPSSDP (SEQ ID NO: 218). In addition, a six-histidine tag is included upstream of the sequence described above and is fused at the 28th amino acid (nucleotide 84) of the gene, which eliminates the hypothetical signal peptide. The sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 183 with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 191 do not include these additional sequences. The pmpG gene (SEQ ID NO: 182, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 190) was PCR amplified under conditions well known in the art using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CGC ATC ACC ATC ACC ATC ACA TGA TTC CTC AAG GAA TTT ACG (SEQ ID NO: 219), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGC GGC CGC TTA GAA CCG GAC TTT ACT TCC (SEQ ID NO: 220), and ligated into the 5' KPN/3' NotI cloning site of the expression vector. The expressed protein contains an additional amino acid sequence at the amino end, namely, MASMTGGQQNGRDSSLVPHHHHHH (SEQ ID NO: 221), which comprises the initiation codon and additional sequence from the pET17b expression vector. The pmpL gene (SEQ ID NO: 181, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 189) was PCR amplified under conditions well known in the art using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CCA TCA CCA TCA CCA CCA CCT CTT TGG CCA GGA TCC C (SEQ ID NO: 222), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC TAG TCT AGA ACC TGT AAG TGG TCC (SEQ ID NO: 223), and ligated into the expression vector at the 5' NheI/3' SpeI cloning site. The 95 kD expressed protein contains the initiation codon plus an additional alanine and serine from the pET17b vector at the amino end of the protein. In addition, a six-histidine tag is fused at the 21st amino acid of the gene, which eliminates the hypothetical signal peptide.

Clone 14H1-4, (SEQ ID NO: 56), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a complete ORF for the TSA gene, thiol specific antioxidant – CT603 (the CT603 ORF is a homolog of CPn0778 from *C. pneumoniae*). The TSA open reading frame in clone

14-H11-4 was amplified such that the expressed protein possess an additional methionine and a 6x histidine tag (amino terminal end). This amplified insert was sub-cloned into the Nde/EcoRI sites of the pET17b vector. Upon induction of this clone with IPTG, a 22.6 kDa protein was purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatography. The determined amino acid sequence for the 195 amino acid ORF of clone 14-H11-4 encoding the TSA gene is provided in SEQ ID NO: 65. Further analysis yielded a full-length clone for the TSA gene, referred to as CTL2-TSA-FL, with the full-length amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 92.

Further studies yielded 10 additional clones identified by the TCT-1 and TCT-3 T-cell lines, as described above. The clones identified by the TCT-1 line are: 16-D4-22, 17-C5-19, 18-C5-2, 20-G3-45 and 21-C7-66; clones identified by the TCT-3 cell line are: 17-C10-31, 17-E2-9, 22-A1-49 and 22-B3-53. Clone 21-G12-60 was recognized by both the TCT-1 and TCT-3 T cell lines. Clone 16-D4-22 (SEQ ID NO: 119), identified using the TCT-1 cell line contains a 953 bp insert that contains two genes, parts of open reading frame 3 (ORF3) and ORF4 of the *C. trachomatis* plasmid for growth within mammalian cells. Clone 17-C5-19 (SEQ ID NO: 118), contains a 951 bp insert that contains part of the ORF for DT431, encoding for clpP_1 protease and part of the ORF for CT430 (diaminopimelate epimerase). Clone 18-C5-2 (SEQ ID NO: 117) is part of the ORF for S1 ribosomal protein with a 446 bp insert that was identified using the TCT-1 cell line. Clone 20-G3-45 (SEQ ID NO: 116), identified by the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 437 bp insert that is part of the prmpB gene (CT413). Clone 21-C7-66 (SEQ ID NO: 115), identified by the TCT-1 line, contains a 995bp insert that encodes part of the dnaK like protein. The insert of this clone does not overlap with the insert of the TCT-3 clone 11-H4-28 (SEQ ID NO: 59), which was shown to be part of the dnaK gene CT396. Clone 17-C10-31 (SEQ ID NO: 114), identified by the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 976 bp insert. This clone contains part of the ORF for CT858, a protease containing IRBP and DHR domains. Clone 17-E2-9 (SEQ ID NO: 113) contains part of ORFs for two genes, CT611 and CT610, that span a 1142 bp insert. Clone 22-A1-49 (SEQ ID NO: 112), identified using the TCT-3 line, also contains two genes in a 698 bp insert. Part of the ORF for CT660 (DNA gyrase {gyrA_2}) is present on the top strand where as the complete ORF for a hypothetical protein CT659 is present on the complementary

strand. Clone 22-B3-53 (SEQ ID NO: 111), identified by the TCT-1 line, has a 267 bp insert that encodes part of the ORF for GroEL (CT110). Clone 21-G12-60 (SEQ ID NO: 110), identified by both the TCT-1 and TCT-3 cell lines contains a 1461 bp insert that contains partial ORFs for hypothetical proteins CT875, CT229 and CT228.

Additional *Chlamydia* antigens were obtained by screening a genomic expression library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (LGV II serovar) in Lambda Screen-1 vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) with sera pooled from several *Chlamydia*-infected individuals using techniques well known in the art. The following immuno-reactive clones were identified and the inserts containing *Chlamydia* genes sequenced: CTL2#1 (SEQ ID NO: 71); CTL2#2 (SEQ ID NO: 70); CTL2#3-5' (SEQ ID NO: 72, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#3-3' (SEQ ID NO: 73, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#4 (SEQ ID NO: 53); CTL2#5 (SEQ ID NO: 69); CTL2#6 (SEQ ID NO: 68); CTL2#7 (SEQ ID NO: 67); CTL2#8b (SEQ ID NO: 54); CTL2#9 (SEQ ID NO: 66); CTL2#10-5' (SEQ ID NO: 74, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#10-3' (SEQ ID NO: 75, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#11-5' (SEQ ID NO: 45, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#11-3' (SEQ ID NO: 44, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#12 (SEQ ID NO: 46); CTL2#16-5' (SEQ ID NO: 47); CTL2#18-5' (SEQ ID NO: 49, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#18-3' (SEQ ID NO: 48, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#19-5' (SEQ ID NO: 76, the determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#21 (SEQ ID NO: 50); CTL2#23 (SEQ ID NO: 51; and CTL2#24 (SEQ ID NO: 52).

Additional *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens were identified by serological expression cloning. These studies used sera pooled from several *Chlamydia*-infected individuals, as described above, but, IgA and IgM antibodies were used in addition to IgG as a secondary antibody. Clones screened by this method enhance detection of antigens recognized by an early immune response to a *Chlamydia* infection, that is a mucosal humoral immune response. The following immunoreactive clones were characterized and the inserts containing *Chlamydia* genes sequenced: CTL2gam-1 (SEQ ID NO: 290), CTL2gam-2 (SEQ

ID NO: 289), CTL2gam-5 (SEQ ID NO: 288), CTL2gam-6-3' (SEQ ID NO: 287, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end), CTL2gam-6-5' (SEQ ID NO: 286, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end), CTL2gam-8 (SEQ ID NO: 285), CTL2gam-10 (SEQ ID NO: 284), CTL2gam-13 (SEQ ID NO: 283), CTL2gam-15-3' (SEQ ID NO: 282, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end), CTL2gam-15-5' (SEQ ID NO: 281, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end), CTL2gam-17 (SEQ ID NO: 280), CTL2gam-18 (SEQ ID NO: 279), CTL2gam-21 (SEQ ID NO: 278), CTL2gam-23 (SEQ ID NO: 277), CTL2gam-24 (SEQ ID NO: 276), CTL2gam-26 (SEQ ID NO: 275), CTL2gam-27 (SEQ ID NO: 274), CTL2gam-28 (SEQ ID NO: 273), CTL2gam-30-3' (SEQ ID NO: 272, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end) and CTL2gam-30-5' (SEQ ID NO: 271, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end).

EXAMPLE 2

INDUCTION OF T CELL PROLIFERATION AND INTERFERON- γ PRODUCTION BY *CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS* ANTIGENS

The ability of recombinant *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens to induce T cell proliferation and interferon- γ production is determined as follows.

Proteins are induced by IPTG and purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatograph (Webb et al., *J. Immunology* 157:5034-5041, 1996). The purified polypeptides are then screened for the ability to induce T-cell proliferation in PBMC preparations. PBMCs from *C. trachomatis* patients as well as from normal donors whose T-cells are known to proliferate in response to *Chlamydia* antigens, are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50 μ g/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10 μ g/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200 μ L, 50 μ L of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN- γ levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1 μ Ci/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that

result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

IFN- γ is measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). ELISA plates are coated with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed to human IFN- γ (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) in PBS for four hours at room temperature. Wells are then blocked with PBS containing 5% (W/V) non-fat dried milk for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates are washed six times in PBS/0.2% TWEEN-20 and samples diluted 1:2 in culture medium in the ELISA plates are incubated overnight at room temperature. The plates are again washed and a polyclonal rabbit anti-human IFN- γ serum diluted 1:3000 in PBS/10% normal goat serum is added to each well. The plates are then incubated for two hours at room temperature, washed and horseradish peroxidase-coupled anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) is added at a 1:2000 dilution in PBS/5% non-fat dried milk. After a further two hour incubation at room temperature, the plates are washed and TMB substrate added. The reaction is stopped after 20 min with 1 N sulfuric acid. Optical density is determined at 450 nm using 570 nm as a reference wavelength. Fractions that result in both replicates giving an OD two fold greater than the mean OD from cells cultured in medium alone, plus 3 standard deviations, are considered positive.

Using the above methodology, recombinant IB1-66 protein (SEQ ID NO: 5) as well as two synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid residues 48-67 (SEQ ID NO: 13; referred to as 1-B1-66/48-67) and 58-77 (SEQ ID NO: 14, referred to as 1B1-66/58-77), respectively, of SEQ ID NO: 5, were found to induce a proliferative response and IFN- γ production in a Chlamydia-specific T cell line used to screen a genomic library of *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

Further studies have identified a *C. trachomatis*-specific T-cell epitope in the ribosomal S13 protein. Employing standard epitope mapping techniques well known in the art, two T-cell epitopes in the ribosomal S13 protein (rS13) were identified with a *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line from donor CL-8 (T-cell line TCL-8 EB/DC). Fig. 8 illustrates that the first peptide, rS13 1-20 (SEQ ID NO: 106), is 100% identical with the corresponding *C. pneumoniae* sequence, explaining the cross-reactivity of the T-cell line to recombinant *C. trachomatis*- and *C. pneumoniae*-rS13. The response to the second peptide

rS13 56-75 (SEQ ID NO: 108) is *C. trachomatis*-specific, indicating that the rS13 response in this healthy asymptomatic donor was elicited by exposure to *C. trachomatis* and not to *C. pneumoniae*, or any other microbial infection.

As described in Example 1, Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*, referred to as OMCB. To further define the reactive epitope(s), epitope mapping was performed using a series of overlapping peptides and the immunoassay previously described. Briefly, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 TCP-21 T-cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells with either non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or peptides derived from the protein sequence of *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* OMCB protein (0.1 μ g/ml). The TCP-21 T-cells responded to epitopes CT-OMCB #167-186, CT-OMCB #171-190, CT-OMCB #171-186, and to a lesser extent, CT-OMCB #175-186 (SEQ ID NO: 249-252, respectively). Notably, the TCP-21 T-cell line also gave a proliferative response to the homologous *C. pneumoniae* peptide CP-OMCB #171-186 (SEQ ID NO: 253), which was equal to or greater than the response to the *C. trachomatis* peptides. The amino acid substitutions in position two (i.e., Asp for Glu) and position four (i.e., Cys for Ser) did not alter the proliferative response of the T-cells and therefore demonstrating this epitope to be a cross-reactive epitope between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*.

To further define the epitope described above, an additional T-cell line, TCT-3, was used in epitope mapping experiments. The immunoassays were performed as described above, except that only peptides from *C. trachomatis* were tested. The T-cells gave a proliferative response to two peptides, CT-OMCB #152-171 and CT-OMCB #157-176 (SEQ ID NO: 246 and 247, respectively), thereby defining an additional immunogenic epitope in the cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. trachomatis*.

Clone 14H1-4, (SEQ ID NO: 56, with the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 92), was identified using the TCT-3 cell line in the CD4 T-cell expression cloning system previously described, and was shown to contain a complete ORF for the, thiol specific antioxidant gene (CT603), referred to as TSA. Epitope

mapping immunoassays were performed, as described above, to further define the epitope. The TCT-3 T-cells line exhibited a strong proliferative response to the overlapping peptides CT-TSA #96-115, CT-TSA #101-120 and CT-TSA #106-125 (SEQ ID NO: 254-256, respectively) demonstrating an immunoreactive epitope in the thiol specific antioxidant gene of *C. trachomatis* serovar LGVII.

EXAMPLE 3

PREPARATION OF SYNTHETIC POLYPEPTIDES

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Millipore 9050 peptide synthesizer using Fmoc chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of conjugating or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

EXAMPLE 4

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF DNA SEQUENCES ENCODING
CHLAMYDIA ANTIGENS USING RETROVIRAL EXPRESSION VECTOR SYSTEMS
AND SUBSEQUENT IMMUNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

A genomic library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II was constructed by limited digests using BamHI, BglII, BstYI and MboI restriction enzymes. The restriction digest fragments were subsequently ligated into the BamHI site of the retroviral vectors pBIB-KS1,2,3. This vector set was modified to contain a Kosak translation initiation site and stop codons in order to allow expression of proteins from short DNA genomic fragments, as shown in Fig. 2. DNA pools of 80 clones were prepared and transfected into the retroviral packaging line Phoenix-Ampho, as described in Pear, W.S., Scott, M.L. and Nolan, G.P., Generation of High Titre, Helper-free Retroviruses by Transient Transfection. Methods in Molecular Medicine: Gene Therapy Protocols, Humana Press, Totowa, NJ, pp. 41-57. The *Chlamydia* library in retroviral form was then transduced into H2-Ld expressing P815 cells, which were then used as target cells to stimulate an antigen specific T-cell line.

A *Chlamydia*-specific, murine H2^d restricted CD8⁺ T-cell line was expanded in culture by repeated rounds of stimulation with irradiated *C. trachomatis*-infected J774 cells and irradiated syngeneic spleen cells, as described by Starnbach, M., in *J. Immunol.*, 153:5183, 1994. This *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line was used to screen the above *Chlamydia* genomic library expressed by the retrovirally-transduced P815 cells. Positive DNA pools were identified by detection of IFN- γ production using Elispot analysis (see Lalvani et al., *J. Experimental Medicine* 186:859-865, 1997).

Two positive pools, referred to as 2C7 and 2E10, were identified by IFN- γ Elispot assays. Stable transductants of P815 cells from pool 2C7 were cloned by limiting dilution and individual clones were selected based upon their capacity to elicit IFN- γ production from the *Chlamydia*-specific CTL line. From this screening process, four positive clones were selected, referred to as 2C7-8, 2C7-9, 2C7-19 and 2C7-21. Similarly, the positive pool 2E10 was further screened, resulting in an additional positive clone, which

contains three inserts. The three inserts are fragments of the CT016, tRNA synthase and clpX genes (SEQ ID NO: 268-270, respectively).

Transgenic DNA from these four positive 2C7.8 clones were PCR amplified using pBIB-KS specific primers to selectively amplify the *Chlamydia* DNA insert. Amplified inserts were gel purified and sequenced. One immunoreactive clone, 2C7-8 (SEQ ID NO: 15, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 32), is a 160 bp fragment with homology to nucleotides 597304-597145 of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D (NCBI, BLASTN search; SEQ ID NO: 33, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 34). The sequence of clone 2C7-8 maps within two putative open reading frames from the region of high homology described immediately above, and in particular, one of these putative open reading frames, consisting of a 298 amino acid fragment (SEQ ID NO: 16, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 17), was demonstrated to exhibit immunological activity.

Full-length cloning of the 298 amino acid fragment (referred to as CT529 and/or the Cap1 gene) from serovar L2 was obtained by PCR amplification using 5'-tttgaagcaggtagtggaatg (forward) (SEQ ID NO: 159) and 5'-ttaagaatttaaaatccctta (reverse) (SEQ ID NO: 160) primers, using purified *C. trachomatis* L2 genomic DNA as template. This PCR product was gel-purified, cloned into pCRBlunt (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for sequencing, and then subcloned into the *EcoRI* site of pBIB-KMS, a derivative of pBIB-KS for expression. The *Chlamydia pneumoniae* homologue of CT529 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 291, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 292.

Full-length DNA encoding various CT529 serovars were amplified by PCR from bacterial lysates containing 10^5 IFU, essentially as described (Denamur, E., C. Sayada, A. Souriau, J. Orfila, A. Rodolakis and J. Elion. 1991. J. Gen. Microbiol. 137: 2525). The following serovars were amplified as described: Ba (SEQ ID NO: 134, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 135), E (BOUR) and E (MTW447) (SEQ ID NO: 122, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 123); F (N11) (SEQ ID NO: 128, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 129); G; (SEQ ID NO: 126, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 127); Ia (SEQ ID

NO: 124, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 125); L1 (SEQ ID NO: 130, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 131); L3 (SEQ ID NO: 132, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 133); I (SEQ ID NO: 263, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 264); K (SEQ ID NO: 265, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 266); and MoPn (SEQ ID NO: 136, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 137). PCR reactions were performed with Advantage Genomic PCR Kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) using primers specific for serovar L2 DNA (external to the ORF). Primers sequences were 5'-ggataatatctctctaaatttg (forward-SEQ ID NO: 161) and 5'-agataaaaaaggcgttttc' (reverse-SEQ ID NO: 162) except for MoPn which required 5'-tttgaagcaggtagggtgaatg (forward-SEQ ID NO: 163) and 5'-ttacaataagaagaagctaaagcatttgt (reverse-SEQ ID NO: 164). PCR amplified DNA was purified with QIAquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) and cloned in pCR2.1 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for sequencing.

Sequencing of DNA derived from PCR amplified inserts of immunoreactive clones was done on an automated sequencer (ABI 377) using both a pBIB-KS specific forward primer 5'-ccttacacagtcctgagac (SEQ ID NO: 165) and a reverse primer 3'-gtttccggccctcacattg (SEQ ID NO: 166). PCRblunt cloned DNA coding for CT529 serovar L2 and pCR2.1 cloned DNA coding for CT529 serovar Ba, E (BOUR), E (MTW447), F (NII), G, Ia, K, LI, L3 and MoPn were sequenced using T7 promoter primer and universal M13 forward and M13 reverse primers.

To determine if these two putative open reading frames (SEQ ID NO: 16 and 20) encoded a protein with an associated immunological function, overlapping peptides (17-20 amino acid lengths) spanning the lengths of the two open reading frames were synthesized, as described in Example 3. A standard chromium release assay was utilized to determine the per cent specific lysis of peptide-pulsed H2⁹ restricted target cells. In this assay, aliquots of P815 cells (H2⁹) were labeled at 37° C for one hour with 100 μ Ci of ⁵¹Cr in the presence or absence of 1 μ g/ml of the indicated peptides. Following this incubation, labeled P815 cells were washed to remove excess ⁵¹Cr and peptide, and subsequently plated

in duplicate in microculture plates at a concentration of 1,000 cells/well. Effector CTL (*Chlamydia*-specific CD8⁺ T cells) were added at the indicated effector:target ratios. Following a 4 hour incubation, supernatants were harvested and measured by gamma-counter for release of ⁵¹Cr into the supernatant. Two overlapping peptides from the 298 amino acid open reading frame did specifically stimulate the CTL line. The peptides represented in SEQ ID NO: 138-156 were synthesized, representing the translation of the L2 homologue of the serovar D open reading frame for CT529 (Cap1 gene) and 216 amino acid open reading frame. As shown in Fig. 3, peptides C7C7.8-12 (SEQ ID NO: 18, also referred to as Cap1#132-147, SEQ ID NO: 139) and C7C7.8-13 (SEQ ID NO: 19, also referred to as Cap1#138-155, SEQ ID NO: 140) were able to elicit 38 to 52% specific lysis, respectively, at an effector to target ratio of 10:1. Notably, the overlap between these two peptides contained a predicted H2^d (K^d and L^d) binding peptide. A 10 amino acid peptide was synthesized to correspond to this overlapping sequence (SEQ ID NO: 31) and was found to generate a strong immune response from the anti-*Chlamydia* CTL line by elispot assay. Significantly, a search of the most recent Genbank database revealed no proteins have previously been described for this gene. Therefore, the putative open reading frame encoding clone 2C7-8 (SEQ ID NO: 15) defines a gene which encompasses an antigen from *Chlamydia* capable of stimulating antigen-specific CD8⁺ T-cells in a MHC-I restricted manner, demonstrating this antigen could be used to develop a vaccine against *Chlamydia*.

To confirm these results and to further map the epitope, truncated peptides (SEQ ID NO: 138-156) were made and tested for recognition by the T-cells in an IFN- γ ELISPOT assay. Truncations of either Ser139 (Cap1#140-147, SEQ ID NO: 146) or Leu147 (Cap1#138-146, SEQ ID NO: 147) abrogate T-cell recognition. These results indicate that the 9-mer peptide Cap1#139-147 (SFIGGITYL, SEQ ID NO: 145) is the minimal epitope recognized by the *Chlamydia*-specific T-cells.

Sequence alignments of Cap1 (CT529) from selected serovars of *C. trachomatis* (SEQ ID NO: 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139) shows one of the amino acid differences is found in position 2 of the proposed epitope. The homologous serovar D peptide is SIIGGITYL (SEQ ID NO: 168). The ability of SFIGGITYL and SIIGGITYL to target cells for recognition by the *Chlamydia* specific T-cells was compared.

Serial dilutions of each peptide were incubated with P815 cells and tested for recognition by the T-cells in a ^{51}Cr release assay, as described above. The *Chlamydia*-specific T-cells recognize the serovar L2 peptide at a minimum concentration of 1 nM and the serovar D peptide at a minimum concentration of 10 nM.

Further studies have shown that a Cap1#139-147-specific T-cell clone recognizes *C. trachomatis* infected cells. To confirm that Cap1₁₃₉₋₁₄₇ is presented on the surface of *Chlamydia* infected cells, Balb-3T3 (H-2^d) cells were infected with *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 and tested to determine whether these cells are recognized by a CD8⁺ T-cell clone specific for Cap1#139-147 epitope (SEQ ID NO: 145). The T-cell clone specific for Cap1#139-147 epitope was obtained by limiting dilution of the line 69 T-cells. The T-cell clone specifically recognized the *Chlamydia* infected cells. In these experiments, target cells were *C. trachomatis* infected (positive control) or uninfected Balb/3T3 cells, showing 45%, 36% and 30% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively; or Cap1#139-147 epitope (SEQ ID NO: 145) coated, or untreated P815 cells, showing 83%, 75% and 58% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively (negative controls having less than 5% lysis in all cases). This data suggests that the epitope is presented during infection.

In vivo studies show Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cells are primed during murine infection with *C. trachomatis*. To determine if infection with *C. trachomatis* primes a Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cell response, mice were infected i.p. with 10^6 IFU of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and spleen cells were stimulated on irradiated syngeneic spleen cells pulsed with Cap1#139-147 epitope peptide. After 5 days of stimulation, the cultures were used in a standard ^{51}Cr release assay to determine if there were Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cells present in the culture. Specifically, spleen cells from a *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 immunized mouse or a control mouse injected with PBS after a 5 days culture with Cap1#139-147 peptide-coated syngeneic spleen cells and CD8⁺ T-cells able to specifically recognize Cap1#139-147 epitope gave 73%, 60% and 32% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively. The control mice had a percent lysis of approximately 10% at a 30:1 effector to target ratio, and steadily declining with lowering E:T ratios. Target cells were Cap1#139-147 peptide-

coated, or untreated P815 cells. These data suggest that Cap1#139-147 peptide-specific T-cells are primed during murine infection with *C. trachomatis*.

EXAMPLE 5

GENERATION OF ANTIBODY AND T-CELL RESPONSES IN MICE IMMUNIZED WITH *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Immunogenicity studies were conducted to determine the antibody and CD4+ T cell responses in mice immunized with either purified SWIB or S13 proteins formulated with Montanide adjuvant, or DNA-based immunizations with pcDNA-3 expression vectors containing the DNA sequences for SWIB or S13. SWIB is also referred to as clone 1-B1-66 (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5), and S13 ribosomal protein is also referred to as clone 10-C10-31 (SEQ ID NO: 4, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 12). In the first experiment, groups of three C57BL/6 mice were immunized twice and monitored for antibody and CD4+ T-cell responses. DNA immunizations were intradermal at the base of the tail and polypeptide immunizations were administered by subcutaneous route. Results from standard ³H-incorporation assays of splen cells from immunized mice shows a strong proliferative response from the group immunized with purified recombinant SWIB polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 5). Further analysis by cytokine induction assays, as previously described, demonstrated that the group immunized with SWIB polypeptide produced a measurable IFN- γ and IL-4 response. Subsequent ELISA-based assays to determine the predominant antibody isotype response in the experimental group immunized with the SWIB polypeptide were performed. Fig. 4 illustrates the SWIB-immunized group gave a humoral response that was predominantly IgG1.

In a second experiment, C3H mice were immunized three times with 10 μ g purified SWIB protein (also referred to as clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5) formulated in either PBS or Montanide at three week intervals and harvested two weeks after the third immunization. Antibody titers directed against the SWIB protein were determined by

standard ELISA-based techniques well known in the art, demonstrating the SWIB protein formulated with Montanide adjuvant induced a strong humoral immune response. T-cell proliferative responses were determined by a XTT-based assay (Seudiero, et al, *Cancer Research*, 1988, 48:4827). As shown in Fig. 5, splenocytes from mice immunized with the SWIB polypeptide plus Montanide elicited an antigen specific proliferative response. In addition, the capacity of splenocytes from immunized animals to secrete IFN- γ in response to soluble recombinant SWIB polypeptide was determined using the cytokine induction assay previously described. The splenocytes from all animals in the group immunized with SWIB polypeptide formulated with montanide adjuvant secreted IFN- γ in response to exposure to the SWIB Chlamydia antigen, demonstrating an *Chlamydia*-specific immune response.

In a further experiment, C3H mice were immunized at three separate time points at the base of the tail with 10 μ g of purified SWIB or S13 protein (*C. trachomatis*, SWIB protein, clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5, and S13 protein, clone 10-C10-31, SEQ ID NO: 4) formulated with the SBAS2 adjuvant (SmithKline Beecham, London, England). Antigen-specific antibody titers were measured by ELISA, showing both polypeptides induced a strong IgG response, ranging in titers from 1×10^4 to 1×10^5 . The IgG1 and IgG2a components of this response were present in fairly equal amounts. Antigen-specific T-cell proliferative responses, determined by standard ^3H -incorporation assays on spleen cells isolated from immunized mice, were quite strong for SWIB (50,000 cpm above the negative control) and even stronger for S13 (100,000 cpm above the negative control). The IFN γ production was assayed by standard ELISA techniques from supernatant from the proliferating culture. *In vitro* restimulation of the culture with S13 protein induced high levels of IFN γ production, approximately 25 ng/ml versus 2 ng/ml for the negative control. Restimulation with the SWIB protein also induced IFN γ , although to a lesser extent.

In a related experiment, C3H mice were immunized at three separate time points with 10 μ g of purified SWIB or S13 protein (*C. trachomatis*, SWIB protein, clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5, and S13 protein, clone 10-C10-31, SEQ ID NO: 4) mixed with 10 μ g of Cholera Toxin. Mucosal immunization was through intranasal inoculation. Antigen-specific antibody responses were determined by standard ELISA techniques. Antigen-specific IgG antibodies were present in the blood of SWIB-immunized mice, with titers

5 ranging from 1×10^{-3} to 1×10^{-4} , but non-detectable in the S13-immunized animals. Antigen-specific T-cell responses from isolated splenocytes, as measured by $\text{IFN}\gamma$ production, gave
10 similar results to those described immediately above for systemic immunization.

An animal study was conducted to determine the immunogenicity of the CT529 serovar LGVII CTL epitope, defined by the CT529 10mer consensus peptide (CSFIGGITYL - SEQ ID NO: 31), which was identified as an H2-Kd restricted CTL epitope.
15 BALB/c mice (3 mice per group) were immunized three times with 25 μg of peptide combined with various adjuvants. The peptide was administered systemically at the base of the tail in either SKB Adjuvant System SBAS-2", SBAS-7 (SmithKline Beecham, London, England) or Montanide. The peptide was also administered intranasally mixed with 100 μg of
20 Cholera Toxin (CT). Naive mice were used as a control. Four weeks after the 3rd immunization, spleen cells were restimulated with LPS-blasts pulsed with 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ CT529 10mer consensus peptide at three different effector to LPS-blasts ratios : 6, 1.5 and 0.4 at
25 1×10^6 cell/ml. After 2 restimulations, effector cells were tested for their ability to lyse peptide pulsed P815 cells using a standard chromium release assay. A non-relevant peptide from chicken egg ovalbumin was used as a negative control. The results demonstrate that a
30 significant immune response was elicited towards the CT529 10mer consensus peptide and that antigen-specific T-cells capable of lysing peptide-pulsed targets were elicited in response to immunization with the peptide. Specifically, antigen-specific lytic activities were found in the SBAS-7 and CT adjuvanted group while Montanide and SBAS-2" failed to adjuvant the
35 CTL epitope immunization.

EXAMPLE 6

EXPRESSION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF *CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE* GENES

45 The human T-cell line, TCL-8, described in Example 1, recognizes *Chlamydia trachomatis* as well as *Chlamydia pneumonia* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, suggesting *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *pneumonia* may encode cross-reactive T-cell epitopes.
50 To isolate the *Chlamydia pneumonia* genes homologous to *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II

clones 1B1-66, also referred to as SWIB (SEQ ID NO: 1) and clone 10C10-31, also referred to as S13 ribosomal protein (SEQ ID NO: 4), HeLa 229 cells were infected with *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR (CDC/CWL-029). After three days incubation, the *C. pneumonia*-infected HeLa cells were harvested, washed and resuspended in 200 μ l water and heated in a boiling water bath for 20 minutes. Ten microliters of the disrupted cell suspension was used as the PCR template.

C. pneumonia specific primers were designed for clones 1B1-66 and 10C10-31 such that the 5' end had a 6X-Histidine tag and a Nde I site inserted, and the 3' end had a stop codon and a BamHI site included (Fig. 6). The PCR products were amplified and sequenced by standard techniques well known in the art. The *C. pneumonia*-specific PCR products were cloned into expression vector pET17B (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transfected into *E. coli* BL21 pLysS for expression and subsequent purification utilizing the histidine-nickel chromatographic methodology provided by Novagen. Two proteins from *C. pneumonia* were thus generated, a 10-11 kDa protein referred to as CpSWIB (SEQ ID NO: 27, and SEQ ID NO: 78 having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 28, respectively), a 15 kDa protein referred to as CpS13 (SEQ ID NO: 29, and SEQ ID NO: 77, having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 30 and 91, respectively).

EXAMPLE 7

INDUCTION OF T CELL PROLIFERATION AND INTERFERON- γ PRODUCTION BY *CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE* ANTIGENS

The ability of recombinant *Chlamydia pneumoniae* antigens to induce T cell proliferation and interferon- γ production is determined as follows.

Proteins are induced by IPTG and purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatography (Webb et al., *J. Immunology* 157:5034-5041, 1996). The purified polypeptides are then screened for the ability to induce T-cell proliferation in PBMC preparations. PBMCs from *C. pneumoniae* patients as well as from normal donors whose T-

cells are known to proliferate in response to *Chlamydia* antigens, are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50 µg/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10 µg/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200 µl, 50 µl of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN-γ levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1 µCi/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

IFN-γ was measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). ELISA plates are coated with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed to human IFN-γ (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) in PBS for four hours at room temperature. Wells are then blocked with PBS containing 5% (W/V) non-fat dried milk for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates are washed six times in PBS/0.2% TWEEN-20 and samples diluted 1:2 in culture medium in the ELISA plates are incubated overnight at room temperature. The plates are again washed and a polyclonal rabbit anti-human IFN-γ serum diluted 1:3000 in PBS/10% normal goat serum is added to each well. The plates are then incubated for two hours at room temperature, washed and horseradish peroxidase-coupled anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) is added at a 1:2000 dilution in PBS/5% non-fat dried milk. After a further two hour incubation at room temperature, the plates are washed and TMB substrate added. The reaction is stopped after 20 min with 1 N sulfuric acid. Optical density is determined at 450 nm using 570 nm as a reference wavelength. Fractions that result in both replicates giving an OD two fold greater than the mean OD from cells cultured in medium alone, plus 3 standard deviations, are considered positive.

A human anti-*Chlamydia* T-cell line (TCL-8) capable of cross-reacting to *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* was used to determine whether the expressed proteins described in the example above, (i.e., CpSWIB, SEQ ID NO: 27, and SEQ ID NO: 78 having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 28, respectively, and the 15 kDa protein referred to as CpS13 SEQ ID NO: 29, and SEQ ID NO: 77, having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID

NO: 30 and 91, respectively), possessed T-cell epitopes common to both *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*. Briefly, *E. coli* expressing *Chlamydial* proteins were titrated on 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells. After two hours, the dendritic cells cultures were washed and 2.5×10^4 T cells (TCL-8) added and allowed to incubate for an additional 72 hours. The amount of INF- γ in the culture supernatant was then determined by ELISA. As shown in Figs. 7A and 7B, the TCL-8 T-cell line specifically recognized the S13 ribosomal protein from both *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* as demonstrated by the antigen-specific induction of INF- γ , whereas only the SWIB protein from *C. trachomatis* was recognized by the T-cell line. To validate these results, the T cell epitope of *C. trachomatis* SWIB was identified by epitope mapping using target cells pulsed with a series of overlapping peptides and the T-cell line TCL-8. 3H-thymidine incorporation assays demonstrated that the peptide, referred to as C.t.SWIB 52-67, of SEQ ID NO: 39 gave the strongest proliferation of the TCL-8 line. The homologous peptides corresponding to the SWIB of *C. pneumoniae* sequence (SEQ ID NO: 40), the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. pneumoniae* (SEQ ID NO: 43) and *C. trachomatis* (SEQ ID NO: 42) as well as the human SWI domain (SEQ ID NO: 41) were synthesized and tested in the above assay. The T-cell line TCL-8 only recognized the *C. trachomatis* peptide of SEQ ID NO: 39 and not the corresponding *C. pneumoniae* peptide (SEQ ID NO: 40), or the other corresponding peptides described above (SEQ ID NO: 41-43).

Chlamydia-specific T cell lines were generated from donor CP-21 with a positive serum titer against *C. pneumoniae* by stimulating donor PBMC with either *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae*-infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, respectively. T-cells generated against *C. pneumoniae* responded to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB but not *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, whereas the T-cell line generated against *C. trachomatis* did not respond to either *C. trachomatis*- or *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB (see Fig. 9). The *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific immune response of donor CP-21 confirms the *C. pneumoniae* infection and indicates the elicitation of *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific T-cells during *in vivo C. pneumoniae* infection.

Epitope mapping of the T-cell response to *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB has shown that Cp-SWIB-specific T-cells responded to the overlapping peptides Cp-SWIB 32-51 (SEQ

ID NO: 101) and Cp-SWIB 37-56 (SEQ ID NO: 102), indicating a *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB-specific T-cell epitope Cp-SWIB 37-51 (SEQ ID NO: 100).

In additional experiments, T-cell lines were generated from donor CP1, also a *C. pneumoniae* seropositive donor, by stimulating PBMC with non-infectious elementary bodies from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, respectively. In particular, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 T-cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells and non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or either recombinant *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* SWIB protein. The T-cell response against SWIB resembled the data obtained with T-cell lines from CP-21 in that *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB, but not *C. trachomatis*-SWIB elicited a response by the *C. pneumoniae* T-cell line. In addition, the *C. trachomatis* T-cell line did not proliferate in response to either *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* SWIB, though it did proliferate in response to both CT and CP elementary bodies. As described in Example 1, Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*, referred to as OMCB. To further define the reactive epitope(s), epitope mapping was performed using a series of overlapping peptides and the immunoassay previously described. Briefly, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 2.5×10^4 TCP-21 T-cells in the presence of 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells with either non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or peptides derived from the protein sequence of *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* OMCB protein (0.1 μ g/ml). The TCP-21 T-cells responded to epitopes CT-OMCB #167-186, CT-OMCB #171-190, CT-OMCB #171-186, and to a lesser extent, CT-OMCB #175-186 (SEQ ID NO: 249-252, respectively). Notably, the TCP-21 T-cell line also gave a proliferative response to the homologous *C. pneumoniae* peptide CP-OMCB #171-186 (SEQ ID NO: 253), which was equal to or greater than the response to the *C. trachomatis* peptides. The amino acid substitutions in position two (i.e., Asp for Glu) and position four (i.e., Cys for Ser) did not alter the proliferative response of the T-cells and therefore demonstrating this epitope to be a cross-reactive epitope between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*.

EXAMPLE 8

IMMUNE RESPONSES OF HUMAN PBMC AND T-CELL LINES AGAINST
CHLAMYDIA ANTIGENS

The examples provided herein suggest that there is a population of healthy donors among the general population that have been infected with *C. trachomatis* and generated a protective immune response controlling the *C. trachomatis* infection. These donors remained clinically asymptomatic and seronegative for *C. trachomatis*. To characterize the immune responses of normal donors against *chlamydial* antigens which had been identified by CD4 expression cloning, PBMC obtained from 12 healthy donors were tested against a panel of recombinant *chlamydial* antigens including *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB and *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-S13. The data are summarized in Table I below. All donors were seronegative for *C. trachomatis*, whereas 6/12 had a positive *C. pneumoniae* titer. Using a stimulation index of >4 as a positive response, 11/12 of the subjects responded to *C. trachomatis* elementary bodies and 12/12 responded to *C. pneumoniae* elementary bodies. One donor, AD104, responded to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-S13 protein, but not to recombinant *C. trachomatis*-S13 protein, indicating a *C. pneumoniae*-specific response. Three out of 12 donors had a *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, but not a *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific response, confirming a *C. trachomatis* infection. *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*-S13 elicited a response in 8/12 donors suggesting a chlamydial infection. These data demonstrate the ability of SWIB and S13 to elicit a T-cell response in PBMC of normal study subjects.

Table I.

Immune response of normal study subjects against <i>Chlamydia</i>										
conr	Sex	<i>Chlamydia</i> IgG/titer	CT EB	CP EB	CT Swib	CP Swib	CT S13	CP S13	CT lpdA	CT TSA
15										
	male	negative	++	+++	+	-	++	++	-	nt.
	female	negative	+++	++	-	-	-	++	-	nt.
	male	CP 1:256	++	++	+	+/	+	+	+	nt.
20										
	female	negative	++	++	+	-	+	-	+/	nt.
	male	negative	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	nt.
	female	CP 1:128	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	nt.
25										
	male	CP 1:512	+	++	-	-	++	+	++	-
	female	negative	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	-
	female	CP 1:128	+	++	-	-	+/	-	-	-
30										
	male	CP 1:256	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	-
	female	CP 1:512	++	++	-	-	+	+	+	-
35										
	female	negative	++	++	-	-	++	+	+	-

CT= *Chlamydia trachomatis*; CP= *Chlamydia pneumoniae*; EB= *Chlamydia* elementary bodies; Swib= recombinant *Chlamydia* Swib protein; S13= recombinant *Chlamydia* S13 protein; lpdA= recombinant *Chlamydia* lpdA protein; TSA= recombinant *Chlamydia* TSA protein. Values represent results from standard proliferation assays. Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 3×10^5 PBMC with 1×10^6 monocyte-derived dendritic cells pre-incubated with the respective recombinant antigens or elementary bodies (EB). Assays were harvested after 6 days with a ^3H -thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

SI: Stimulation index

+/-: SI ~ 4

+: SI > 4

++: SI 10-30

+++; SI > 30

In a first series of experiments, T-cell lines were generated from a healthy female individual (CT-10) with a history of genital exposure to *C. trachomatis* by stimulating T-cells with *C. trachomatis* LGV II elementary bodies as previously described. Although the study subject was exposed to *C. trachomatis*, she did not seroconvert and did not develop clinical symptoms, suggesting donor CT-10 may have developed a protective immune response against *C. trachomatis*. As shown in Fig. 10, a primary *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line derived from donor CT-10 responded to *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, but not *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB recombinant proteins, confirming the exposure of CT-10 to *C. trachomatis*. Epitope mapping of the T-cell response to *C. trachomatis*-SWIB showed that this donor responded to the same epitope Ct-SWIB 52-67 (SEQ ID NO: 39) as T-cell line TCL-8, as shown in Fig. 11.

Additional T-cell lines were generated as described above for various *C. trachomatis* patients. A summary of the patients' clinical profile and proliferative responses to various *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* elementary bodies and recombinant proteins are summarized in Table II.

Proliferative response of *C. trachomatis* patients

patients	Clinical manifestation	IgG titer	CT	CP	CT	CP	CT	CP	CT	CP
			Ta566	II, EB	Swib	Swib	S13	S13	lpdA	TSA
CT-1	NGU	negative	+	+	-	-	++	++	++	+
CT-2	NGU	negative	++	++	-	-	+	+/	-	-
CT-3	asymptomatic shed Eb Dx was HPV	Ct 1:512 Cp 1:1024 Cps 1:256	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
CT-4	asymptomatic shed Eb	Ct 1:1024	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT-5	BV	Ct 1:256 Cp 1:256	++	++	-	-	+	-	-	-
CT-6	perinial rash discharge	Cp 1:1024	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT-7	BV genital ulcer	Ct 1:512 Cp 1:1024	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-
CT-8	Not known	Not tested	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT-9	asymptomatic	Ct 1:128 Cp 1:128	+++	++	-	-	++	+	+	-
CT-10	Itch mild vulvar	negative	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT-11	BV, abnormal pap	Ct 1: 512	+++	+++	-	-	+++	+/	++	+
CT-12	asymptomatic	Cp 1: 512	++	++	-	-	++	+	+	-

NGU= Non-Gonococcal Urethritis; BV= Bacterial Vaginosis; CT= *Chlamydia trachomatis*; CP= *Chlamydia pneumoniae*; EB= *Chlamydia* elementary bodies; Swib= recombinant *Chlamydia* Swib protein; S13= recombinant *Chlamydia* S13 protein; lpdA= recombinant *Chlamydia* lpdA protein; TSA= recombinant *Chlamydia* TSA protein
Values represent results from standard proliferation assays. Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating 3×10^5 PBMC with 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells per-

incubated with the respective recombinant antigens or elementary bodies (EB). Assays were harvested after 6 days with a ³H-thymidine pulse for the last 18 hours.

SI: Stimulation index

+/-:	SI ~	4
+	SI >	4
++:	SI	10-30
+++:	SI >	30

Using the panel of asymptomatic (as defined above) study subjects and *C. trachomatis* patients, as summarized in Tables I and II, a comprehensive study of the immune responses of PBMC derived from the two groups was conducted. Briefly, PBMCs from *C. pneumoniae* patients as well as from normal donors are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50 µg/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides, a panel of recombinant *chlamydial* antigens including *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB and S13, as well as *C. trachomatis* lpdA and TSA are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10 µg/ml. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200 µl, 50 µl of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN-γ levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1 µCi/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

Proliferative responses to the recombinant *Chlamydiae* antigens demonstrated that the majority of asymptomatic donors and *C. trachomatis* patients recognized the *C. trachomatis* S13 antigen (8/12) and a majority of the *C. trachomatis* patients recognized the *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen (8/12), with 4/12 asymptomatic donors also recognizing the *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen. Also, six out of twelve of the *C. trachomatis* patients and four out of twelve of the asymptomatic donors gave a proliferative response to the lpdA antigen of *C. trachomatis*. These results demonstrate that the *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen, *C. trachomatis* Swib antigen and the *C. trachomatis* lpdA antigen are recognized by the asymptomatic donors, indicating these antigens were recognized during exposure to *Chlamydia* and an immune response elicited against them. This implies these antigens may

play a role in conferring protective immunity in a human host. In addition, the *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* S13 antigen is recognized equally well among the *C. trachomatis* patients, therefore indicating there may be epitopes shared between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* in the S13 protein. Table III summarizes the results of these studies.

Table III.

Antigen	Normal Donors	C.t. Patients
C.t.-Swib	3/12	0/12
C.p.-Swib	0/12	0/12
C.t.-S13	8/12	8/12
C.p.-S13	4/12	8/12
lpdA	4/12	6/12
TSA	0/12	2/12

A series of studies were initiated to determine the cellular immune response to short-term T-cell lines generated from asymptomatic donors and *C. trachomatis* patients. Cellular immune responses were measured by standard proliferation assays and IFN- γ , as described in Example 7. Specifically, the majority of the antigens were in the form of single *E. coli* clones expressing Chlamydial antigens, although some recombinant proteins were also used in the assays. The single *E. coli* clones were titrated on 1×10^4 monocyte-derived dendritic cells and after two hours, the culture was washed and 2.5×10^4 T-cells were added. The assay using the recombinant proteins were performed as previously described. Proliferation was determined after four days with a standard ^3H -thymidine pulse for the last 18 hours. Induction of IFN- γ was determined from culture supernatants harvested after four days using standard ELISA assays, as described above. The results show that all the *C. trachomatis* antigens tested, except for C.T. Swib, elicited a proliferative response from one or more different T-cell lines derived from *C. trachomatis* patients. In addition, proliferative responses were elicited from both the *C. trachomatis* patients and asymptomatic donors for

the following *Chlamydia* genes, CT622, groEL, pmp12, CT610 and rS13.

The 12G3-83 clone also contains sequences to CT734 and CT764 in addition to CT622, and therefore these gene sequence may also have immunoreactive epitopes. Similarly, clone 21G12-60 contains sequences to the hypothetical protein genes CT229 and CT228 in addition to CT875; and 15H2-76 also contains sequences from CT812 and CT088, as well as sharing homology to the sycE gene. Clone 11H3-61 also contains sequences sharing homology to the PGP6-D virulence protein.

Table IV.

Clone	C. t. Antigen (putative*)	TCL from Asymp. Donors	TCL from C. t. Patients	SEQ ID NO.:
1B1-66 (E. coli)	Swib	2/2	0/4	5
1B1-66 (protein)	Swib	2/2	0/4	5
12G3-83 (E. coli)	CT622*	2/2	4/4	57
22B3-53 (E. coli)	groEL	1/2	4/4	111
22B3-53 (protein)	groEL	1/2	4/4	111
15H2-76 (E. coli)	PmpD*	1/2	3/4	87
11H3-61 (E. coli)	rL1*	0/2	3/4	60
14H1-4 (E. coli)	TSA	0/2	3/4	56
14H1-4 (protein)	TSA	0/2	3/4	56
11G10-46 (E. coli)	CT610	1/2	1/4	62
10C10-17 (E. coli)	rS13	1/2	1/4	62
10C10-17 (protein)	rS13	1/2	1/4	62
21G12-60 (E. coli)	CT875*	0/2	2/4	110
11H4-32 (E. coli)	dnaK	0/2	2/4	59
21C7-8 (E. coli)	dnaK	0/2	2/4	115
17C10-31 (E. coli)	CT858	0/2	2/4	114

EXAMPLE 9

PROTECTION STUDIES USING *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Protection studies were conducted in mice to determine whether immunization with chlamydial antigens can impact on the genital tract disease resulting from chlamydial inoculation. Two models were utilized: a model of intravaginal inoculation that uses a human isolate containing a strain of *Chlamydia psittaci* (MTW447), and a model of intrauterine inoculation that involves a human isolate identified as *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar F (strain N11). Both strains induce inflammation in the upper genital tract, which resemble endometritis and salpingitis caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis* in women. In the first experiment, C3H mice (4 mice per group) were immunized three times with 100 µg of pcDNA-3 expression vector containing *C. trachomatis* SWIB DNA (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5). Inoculations were at the base of the tail for systemic immunization. Two weeks after the last immunization, animals were progesterone treated and infected, either thru the vagina or by injection of the inoculum in the uterus. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. Inflammation level was scored (from + for very mild, to ++++ for very severe). Scores attributed to each single oviduct/ovary were summed and divided by the number of organs examined to get a mean score of inflammation for the group. In the model of uterine inoculation, negative control-immunized animals receiving empty vector showed consistent inflammation with an ovary/oviduct mean inflammation score of 6.12, in contrast to 2.62 for the DNA-immunized group. In the model of vaginal inoculation and ascending infection, negative control-immunized mice had an ovary/oviduct mean inflammation score of 8.37, versus 5.00 for the DNA-immunized group. Also, in the later model, vaccinated mice showed no signs of tubal occlusion while negative control vaccinated groups had inflammatory cells in the lumen of the oviduct

In a second experiment, C3H mice (4 mice per group) were immunized three times with 50 µg of pcDNA-3 expression vector containing *C. trachomatis* SWIB DNA (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5) encapsulated in Poly Lactide co-Glycolide microspheres (PLG); immunizations were made

intra-peritoneally. Two weeks after the last immunization, animal were progesterone treated and infected by inoculation of *C. psittaci* in the vagina. Two weeks after infection, mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. Inflammation level was scored as previously described. Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of examined organs to get a mean of inflammation for the group. Negative control-immunized animals receiving PLG-encapsulated empty vector showed consistent inflammation with an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7.28, versus 5.71 for the PLG-encapsulated DNA immunized group. Inflammation in the peritoneum was 1.75 for the vaccinated group versus 3. 75 for the control.

In a third experiment, C3H mice (4 per group) were immunized three times with 10 µg of purified recombinant protein, either SWIB (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5, or S13 (SEQ ID NO: 4, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 12) mixed with Cholera Toxin (CT); the preparation was administered intranasally upon anaesthesia in a 20 µL volume. Two weeks after the last immunization, animal were progesterone treated and infected, either by vaginal inoculation of *C. psittaci* or by injection of *C. trachomatis* serovar F in the uterus. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. The degree of inflammation was scored as described above. Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of examined organs to get a mean score of inflammation for the group. In the model of uterine inoculation, negative control- immunized animals receiving cholera toxin alone showed an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 4.25 (only 2 mice analyzed ; 2 other died) versus 5.00 for the s13 plus cholera toxin-immunized group, and 1.00 for the SWIB plus cholera toxin. Untreated infected animals had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7. In the model of vaginal inoculation and ascending infection, negative control-immunized mice had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7.37 versus 6.75 for the s13 plus cholera toxin-immunized group and 5.37 for the SWIB plus cholera toxin-immunized group. Untreated infected animals had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 8.

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The three experiments described above suggest that SWIB-specific protection is obtainable. This protective effect is more marked in the model of homologous infection but is still present when in a heterologous challenge infection with *C. psittaci*.

Although the present invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, changes and modifications can be carried out without departing from the scope of the invention which is intended to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

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Claims

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290 ; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

2. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 5, 26, 32, 65, 90, 92-98, 103-108, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 175-180, 189-196, 264 and 266.

3. An isolated polynucleotide molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 and 2.

4. A recombinant expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3.

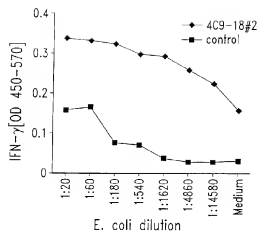
5. A host cell transformed with an expression vector according to claim 4.

6. The host cell of claim 5 wherein the host cell is selected from the group consisting of *E. coli*, yeast and mammalian cells.

7. A fusion protein comprising a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 and 2.

8. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein comprises an expression enhancer that increases expression of the fusion protein in a host cell

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*Fig. 1*

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Retroviral vector
pBIB-KS



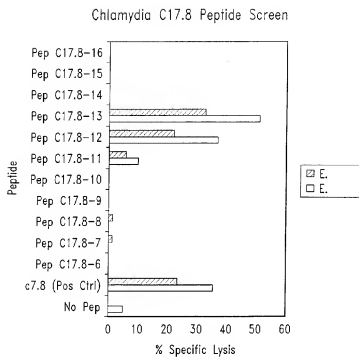
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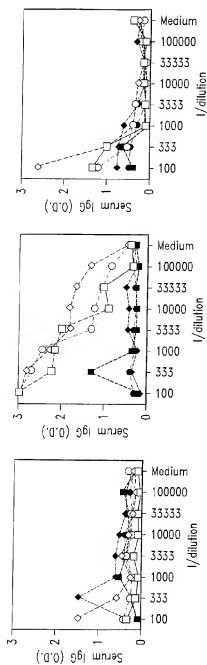
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TT CGA ACT CGA GCT CGC GGC GGC GAT TAA TCG ACT CAG CT KS2+
HindIII XhoI NotI Stop Stop Stop (SalI)

Kozak-Start
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(BglII) EcoRI BamHI PstI
A AGC TTG AGC TCG AGC GCG CCC GGT AAT TAG CTG AG ReadingFrame 3
T TCG AAC TCG AGC TCG CCG CGG CGA TTA ATC GAC TTA GCT KS3+
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Fig. 2

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*Fig. 3*



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Fig. 4C

Fig. 4B

Fig. 4A

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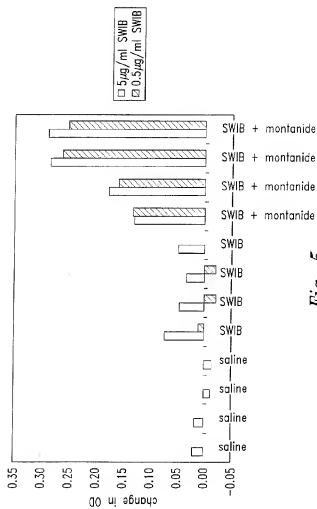


Fig. 5

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CP SW1B Nde (5' primer)

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CP SW1B EcoRI (3' primer)

5' CTCGAGGAATTCTTATTTACAATATGTTTGA

CP S13 Nde (5' primer)

5' GATATACATATGCATCACCATCACCATCAGTCAAAAAATAAAACTCT

CP S13 EcoRI (3' primer)

5' CTCGAGGAATTCTTATTTCTTACCTGC

Fig. 6

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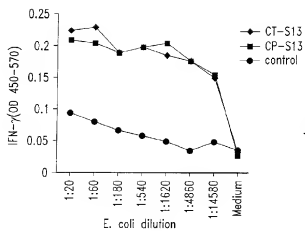


Fig. 7A

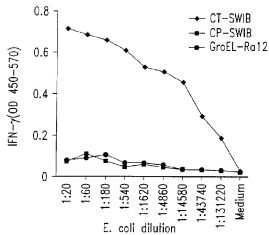
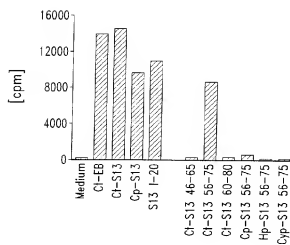
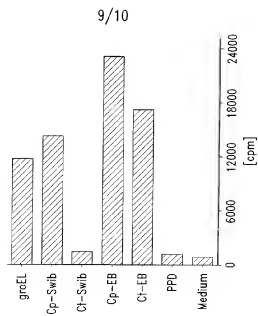
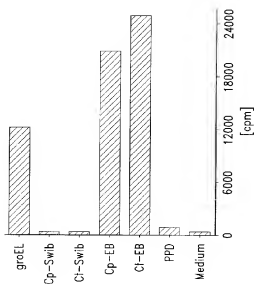
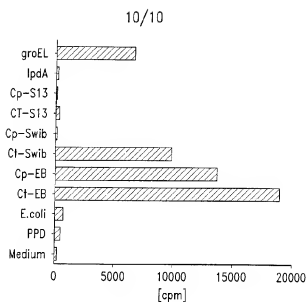
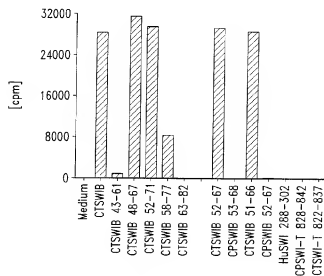


Fig. 7B

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*Fig. 8*

*Fig. 9B**Fig. 9A*

*Fig. 10**Fig. 11*

SEQUENCE LISTING

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 Probst, Peter
 Bhatia, Ajay
 Skeiky, Yasir
 Fling, Steve
 Maisonneuve, Jeff

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 DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

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Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val
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 210 215 220

Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 18

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 16

Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Tyr Leu

<210> 19

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 19

Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Pro

<210> 20

<211> 216

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 20

Met Arg Gly Ser Gln Gln Ile Phe Val Cys Leu Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Arg Leu Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Pro Thr Ser Arg His
 20 25 30
 Ser Glu Leu Ser Val Arg Phe Cys Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Trp Gln Asn
 35 40 45
 Arg Phe Phe Leu Pro Lys Leu Lys Gln Ile Trp Asp Leu Leu Ala
 50 55 60 65
 Ile Leu Trp Arg Leu Thr Met Gln Arg Leu Trp Trp Val Leu Asp Ser
 70 75 80
 Leu Ser Val Arg Lys Glu Gln Ile Ala Lys Pro Ala Ala Leu Val Leu
 85 90 95
 Arg Glu Lys Ser Arg Tyr Ser Lys Cys Arg Glu Arg Lys Met Leu Ala
 100 105 110
 Arg Arg Lys Ser Leu Glu Arg Lys Pro Arg Arg Ser Arg Ala Ser Ser
 115 120 125

Met His Ser Ser Leu Cys Ser Arg Ser Phe Trp Asn Ala Leu Pro Thr
 130 135 140
 Phe Ser Asn Trp Cys Arg Cys Leu Leu Gln Trp Val Phe Val Arg Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Trp Leu Leu Asp Val Arg Ser Leu Leu Gln Leu Leu Asp Cys Ala Leu
 165 170 175
 Ser Ala Pro Glu His Lys Lys Gly Phe Phe Lys Phe Leu Lys Lys Lys Ala
 180 185 190
 Val Ser Lys Lys Lys Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Leu Ala Phe
 195 200 205
 Leu Ile Val Lys Ile Val Phe Leu
 210 215

<210> 21

<211> 1256

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 21

ctcgtgcggg	cacgagcaaa	gaatcccttc	aaaaaatggc	cattattggc	ggtgggtgga	60
tccgttgcca	attgcgttcc	ttatcccata	cgttagcttc	cgaagtcttc	gtgatccaa	120
ccagctctca	aatccttgct	ttgaataatc	cagatatttc	aaaaacacg	ttcgataaat	180
tcaccgcaca	aggactccgt	ttcgactag	aagctctctg	atcaaatatt	gaggatatag	240
ggatcgcgt	tccgttaact	atcaatggga	atgcgcgaag	atacagatcac	gttctcgat	300
ctataggagc	ccgtttgaat	acagaaaata	ttgcttgga	taaaagctgt	gttattctgt	360
atgaacgcgg	agtcacccct	acgatgcaca	caatgcgcac	aaacgtacct	aacatttatg	420
ctattggaga	tatcacagga	aactggcaac	ttgcctatgt	agcttctcat	caaggataca	480
ttgcagcagc	gaatataggt	ggccataaag	aggaatatga	ttantctgt	gtccctctgt	540
tgatctttac	cttccctgaa	ttcgcttcag	taggctcttc	cccaacagca	gtcacaacac	600
atctccttct	tcgttcaatt	tttttgaaat	atttgataca	gaagaagaat	tcctgcacaa	660
cttgcgagga	ggaggggcgt	tggaagacca	gtttgaattta	gtcatgtttt	ctgagcgttt	720
tgaattcttg	cgagaattat	cgtctaagct	tgtttargat	agcgtggag	agactgggga	780
tttctccaac	gagggtatcg	acgacgaaga	agaggaaatc	aaaccgaaga	aaactacaaa	840
acgaggagct	aaagagagct	gttcataagc	cttgccttta	aggttttgta	gttttaactc	900
tcataaatcc	aaatggttgc	tgtgcacaaa	agtagtttgc	gtttccggat	agggcgtaaa	960
ttcgcttcat	gaagatttgc	ttcgagagcg	gcattccgtg	ggagatcccg	gatactttcc	1020
ttcagctacg	ataagacata	gctgttccca	gaataaaaac	ggccagcgtc	aggaacacaa	1080
agatttgcgt	agagcttggt	tacgacgtaa	actgggttat	atgtttgtcg	gctgtttagt	1140
tctagaatac	ccaagtgtcc	tccagtttgt	aatactcgat	acaactccct	aaagacctct	1200
aatgatgagg	ataagttccg	taactccatg	gcataagaag	ctaaacgaaa	cgtatt	1256

<210> 22

<211> 601

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 22

ctcgtgcggg	cacgagcaaa	gaatcccttc	aaaaaatggc	cattattggc	ggtgggtgga	60
tccgttgcca	attgcgttcc	ttatcccata	cgttagcttc	cgaagtcttc	gtgatccaa	120
ccagctctca	aatccttgct	ttgaataatc	cagatatttc	aaaaacacg	ttcgataaat	180
tcaccgcaca	aggactccgt	ttcgactag	aagctctctg	atcaaatatt	gaggatatag	240
ggatcgcgt	tccgttcaat	atcaatggga	atgcgcgaag	atacagatcac	gttctcgat	300
ctataggagc	ccgtttgaat	acagaaaata	ttgcttgga	taaaagctgt	gttattctgt	360
atgaacgcgg	agtcacccct	acgatgcaca	caatgcgcac	aaacgtacct	aacatttatg	420
ctattggaga	tatcacagga	aactggcaac	ttgcctatgt	agcttctcat	caaggataca	480

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ttgcagcagc gaatataggt ggccataaag aggaatcga ttaactctgt gtcccttctg 540
tgatctttac ctctcccgaa gtccgttcag taggcctctc cccacacaga gtcccaaac 600
a
<210> 23
<211> 270
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 23
acatctccct ctccgcttac tttttctgaa aaatttgata cagaagaaga attccctcgca 60
cacttgcgag gaggaggagg tctggaagac cagligaatt tagctaagtt tcttgagcgt 120
tttgattctt tgcgagatt atccgtaag ctgggttacg atagcgatgg agagactggg 180
gattttctca acgaaggagta cgacagacga gaaagagaaa tcaaaagaa gaaactacg 240
aaactgggac gtaagtagag cgttcataa 270

<210> 24
<211> 363
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 24
ttaactctct aaaaaccaaa tggttgctgt gcccataaagt agtttgcgtt tccggatagg 60
gctgaatagc gctgaatgaa agattctctt gaaagcgga tgcgtggga gctccggat 120
actttcttcc agatacgaat aagcatagct gtctcccgaa taaaaggcg cgagcttagg 180
aaacaacaga tttagataga gcttctgtag caggttaaat ggtttatag ttgctggggg 240
tgtagttctt agaataccca agtgcctccc aggttgtaat attcgatcca ctccctaa 300
agcctctaat ggaataggata agttccgtaa tccataggcc atagaagcca aacgaacgt 360
att 363

<210> 25
<211> 696
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 25
gtcctgtgcc gacgagcaca agaaatccct caaaaaatgg ccattattgg cggtaggttg 60
acgggttgug aattcgcttc cfrattccat acgttaggct ccgaagtttc tgtgatcgaa 120
gcaagctctc aaatccttgc ttgataaat ccagatattt caaaacccat gttcgataaa 180
ttcccccagc aaggactcgc ttctgacta gaagcctctg tatcaaatat tgaggatata 240
ggagatcgcg ttccgttaac tatcaatggg aatgtcgagg aatacgatta cgttctcgta 300
tcctataggac gcgcgttgaa tacaagaaat attgcttggg ataaagctgg cgttatttgt 360
gatgaacgag gactcatccc taccctgcgc acaatgcgca caaacgtacc taacatttat 420
grrattggag atatcacagc aaaaatggcaa ctggcccatg tagcttctca tcaaggaatc 480
attgcagcac ggaatacaag tggccataaa gaggaatcgc attactcgc tgcctctttt 540
gtagctctta cctccctga agtgcctca gtagcctct ccccaacagc agctcaacaa 600
catctctctc ttccgttact tttctgaaa aattcgatcc agaaagagaa ttccctgcac 660
acttgcgagg aggaaggcgt ctggaagccc agttga 696

<210> 26
<211> 231
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 26

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Ala Arg Ala Gly Thr Ser Lys Glu Ile Pro Gln Lys Met Ala Ile Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Gly Gly Val Ile Gly Cys Glu Phe Ala Ser Leu Phe His Thr Leu
 20 25 30
 Gly Ser Glu Val Ser Val Ile Glu Ala Ser Ser Gln Ile Leu Ala Leu
 35 40 45
 Asn Asn Pro Asp Ile Ser Lys Thr Met Phe Asp Lys Phe Thr Arg Gln
 50 55 60
 Gly Leu Arg Phe Val Leu Glu Ala Ser Val Ser Asn Ile Glu Asp Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Asp Arg Val Arg Leu Thr Ile Asn Gly Asn Val Glu Glu Tyr Asp
 85 90 95
 Tyr Val Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Arg Arg Leu Asn Thr Glu Asn Ile Gly
 100 105 110
 Leu Asp Lys Ala Gly Val Ile Cys Asp Glu Arg Gly Val Ile Pro Thr
 115 120 125
 Asp Ala Thr Met Arg Thr Asn Val Pro Asn Ile Tyr Ala Ile Gly Asp
 130 135 140
 Ile Thr Gly Lys Trp Gln Leu Ala His Val Ala Ser His Gln Gly Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Ala Ala Arg Asn Ile Gly Gly His Lys Glu Glu Ile Asp Tyr Ser
 165 170 175
 Ala Val Pro Ser Val Ile Phe Thr Phe Pro Glu Val Ala Ser Val Gly
 180 185 190
 Leu Ser Pro Thr Ala Ala Gln Gln His Leu Leu Leu Arg Leu Leu Phe
 195 200 205
 Leu Lys Asn Leu Ile Gln Lys Lys Asn Ser Ser His Thr Cys Glu Glu
 210 215 220
 Glu Gly Val Trp Lys Thr Ser
 225 230

<210> 27

<211> 264

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 27

atgggtcnaa aaaataaaaa ctctgctttt atgcaccccg tgaatatttc cacagattra 60
 gcagttatag ttggcaaggg acctatgccc agaaccgaaa ttgtaagaa agtttgggaa 120
 tacattaaaa aacacaaactg tcaagatcaa aaaaaaaac gtatatactt tcccgatgag 180
 aatcttgcca agtcttttgg ctctagtgt ctatagaca tggttcaaat gcccaaaaggc 240
 ctttcaaac atattgtaaa ataa 264

<210> 28

<211> 87

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 28

Met Ser Gln Lys Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr
 20 25 30
 Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln
 35 40 45

Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys
 50 55 60
 Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys
 85

<210> 29
 <211> 369
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 29
 atgccagcga tcatgggaat tcatattcct gcaaaagaaa agttaaaat aagctcgaca 60
 tatattatg gaataggatc agctegttct gatgaatca ttaaaaagt gaagttagat 120
 ctggaggcga cagccctctga attaactgaa gaagaagtag gacgactgaa ctctctgcta 180
 caatcagaat atacctctga aggggatttg cgacgtctg ttcaatcgga tatcaanaga 240
 ttgatcgcca tccattctta tcgaggttct ayacatagac ttctcttacc agtaagagga 300
 cagctacaa aaactaatc tcgtactcga aaaggtaaaa gaaaaacagt cgcaggttag 360
 aagaaataa 369

<210> 30
 <211> 122
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 30
 Met Pro Arg Ile Ile Gly Ile Asp Ile Pro Ala Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Ile Gly Ser Ala Arg Ser Asp Glu
 20 25 30
 Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Lys Leu Asp Pro Glu Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Leu
 35 40 45
 Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr
 50 55 60
 Thr Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Lys Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ile Ala Ile His Ser Tyr Arg Gly Gln Arg His Arg Leu Ser Leu
 85 90 95
 Pro Val Arg Gly Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr Asn Ser Arg Thr Arg Lys Gly
 100 105 110
 Lys Arg Lys Thr Val Ala Gly Lys Lys Lys
 115 120

<210> 31
 <211> 10
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Made in the lab

<400> 31
 Lys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
 1 5 10

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<210> 32
<211> 53
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 32
Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe
1      5      10      15
Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile
20      25      30
Leu Phe Val Asn Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr
35      40      45
Lys Ala Asn Met Gly
50

<210> 33
<211> 161
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 33
atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcgggtgt ctgtgcctcc atcacaaaaa    60
ttacctacct cgcgcattcc ggagctatcc gtccgattcc gtttgctaac aaaatgctgg    120
caaaacgctt tttttcttcc caaactaag caaatatggg a                            161

<210> 34
<211> 53
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 34
Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile
1      5      10      15
Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile
20      25      30
Leu Phe Val Asn Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr
35      40      45
Lys Ala Asn Met Gly
50

<210> 35
<211> 55
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 35
gatatacata tgcataacca tccacctaac atgagtcaaa aaaaataaaa actct    55

<210> 36
<211> 33
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 36

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ctcgaggaat ttttatitta caatatgttt gga                                33
<210> 37
<211> 53
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 37
gataacata tgcataacca tcaccatcac atgcacagca tcaatggaat gat        53
<210> 38
<211> 50
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 38
ctcgaggaat ttttatttct ttttacctgc                                36
<210> 39
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in the lab

<400> 39
Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr
1         5         10        15

<210> 40
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> made in the lab

<400> 40
Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser
1         5         10        15

<210> 41
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> made in the lab

<400> 41
Lys Glu Tyr Ile Asn Gly Asp Lys Tyr Phe Gln Gln Ile Phe Asp
1         5         10        15

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<210> 42
 <211> 16
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> made in the lab

 <400> 42
 Lys Lys Ile Ile Ile Pro Asp Ser Lys Leu Gln Gly Val Ile Gly Ala
 1 5 10 15

 <210> 43
 <211> 15
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> made in the lab

 <400> 43
 Lys Lys Leu Leu Val Pro Asp Asn Asn Leu Ala Thr Ile Ile Gly
 1 5 10 15

 <210> 44
 <211> 509
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 44
 ggagctcgaa ttccggcaca gactgcctat tgttttgcag gctttgtctg atgatacgca 60
 taccgtacct gagattgctg tacaagtagc tgttatgtar ggttctagtt gcttactcgc 120
 cgcctggggc gatttaccga aaatgtattc ttctattcaa gtacgcacca ctgcttatcg 180
 tcttgcagcc gttttggaga tacaagatct tbtgctctat ttacgagttg tagtccaaaa 240
 taccacatta gctggacaga aaagaagaga agcttggaga tctttatgtg ttcttactcg 300
 gctctaatgt ggtgtactaa ctggcataga tcaagcttia atgacctgtg agatgttaaa 360
 qgaatatctt gaagagtgtt cggaaagaca gattcgtaca ttattggctg cagatctatc 420
 agangtcgag gtactactat tacagatcat tctgagagga ggttagagtat tccggtaatc 480
 ttctataatg gaatcgggtt tctgcccg 509

 <210> 45
 <211> 481
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <220>
 <221> unsure
 <222> (23)
 <223> n=A,T,C or G

 <400> 45
 gatccgaatt cggcaccagg cactatttcc tcccaacatt acggttccaa ataacggata 60
 aggtcttcta atagggaagt taagttaaga ggccttttta ttgcttttcg taaggtagta 120
 ttgcaaccgc acqcgattga atgatacgca agccatttcc atcatggaaa ayaacctctg 180
 gacaaaaata caaggagggt tcaactctca ccagaaaaag ggagagttta ttctccatgg 240

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tttctcttat atacacccgt ttacacaaat taggaagcgc gctctagtatt tggaaatacaa 300
attgtcccca agcgatttt gtctctgttt caggagtttc tcttaattgt tctgttcgcc 360
atccgcctat ggtaangcaa ttagctgttag taggaagatc aactccaaac aggtcacaga 420
aatcagaagc ctcattgggtg cctgcagcaa taacaacatt cttgcctgag ttagcggaat 480
g

```

481

```

<210> 46
<211> 427
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (26)
<223> n=A,T,C or G

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<400> 46
gatccgaatt cgcacagcgn tttttccgtt tttttcttag ttttttaggt tcccggagca 60
ataacacaga tcaagaagcg gccattcagt tttagctctg actcaacaaa accatatgac 120
tctaagccct gccacattct ttgaacaacc ttatgcccgt gtrggggata agccaactct 180
cgcacccgaa acataaaga aacctttact ttatttcttt tctcaatnan ggctctagt 240
tgcttttgtt ttglaagaaa gctgcttaca tggattcttg gcttaagntt aacctctttg 300
ataagcaact gggtcgtgct ttcttacta tctttttctt ttttagttat gctgtaacga 360
taattccagt agtccatgat ttgcacaca gtaggtcttg agcttgaagc aacctcgtg 420
cgaattc

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427

```

<210> 47
<211> 600
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> unsure
<222> (522)
<223> n=A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 47
gatccgaatt cgcacagcga tgcctctatt acatttggtt tggatcgga aaaagcttac 60
cagcttattc tagaaaagct gggagatcaa attcttggtg gaattgctga tactattgtt 120
gatagtacag tccaaagatat tttagacaaa atcaacacag accctctctc aggtttgttg 180
aaagctttta accactttcc aatcactaat aaattcaat gcaacgggtt attcactccc 240
aggaacattg aaactttatt agggggaact gaaataggaa aattccagct cacaccacaa 300
agctctggga gcatgttctt agtccacaga gatatttggt catcaagaat ggaaggcggt 360
gttgtrcrag ctttggttag agaagtgat tctaagccct acgcgattag ttatggatgc 420
tcacaaaggg tctcaatttt atgtatgcta agaacacaga ttatleatgc aggtttgact 480
ccgacaacgt attcattatg ttagagcggg ttagaagcgt gnttggtatg ggttaatgcc 540
tttctaatg gcaatgatat tttaggaata acaaaccttc taatglatct tttttggagg 600

```

```

<210> 48
<211> 600
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

```

```

<400> 48
ggagctcgaa ttcggcacga gctctalysa tatccaatc tctaaactgt tggataaaa 60

```



```

atgatgcagg aattaggtcc acactatctc ttcttgcttc gcaaatgott gattttaaat 120
cgcttgatgt atatacatg tctgttaggc ctctctgggt actctctgac ctagcccca 180
atccagaaga taasttggat tgggggttta gtlcagcaag taacactttt ttccctaaa 240
attgggccaa gttgcaltcc acgttttaga aaagtgttgt ttctccagct cctccctaaa 300
aagagcaaaa aactaaggtg tgcacatcaa ctccacgtt agataaagt atctattcag 360
ctttggaaaa catgtctctt ctagacaaga taagcataat caaagcttll ttatgcttta 420
aactgttacc ctctaatctt tcaagaacag gagagctctg gaataatcct aaagagtttt 480
ctatttggtg aagcagtcct agaattatgt agacactttt atggttagagl tutaaggagg 540
aattraagan agttactctt tccctgttta ctctgtatct taggtctaat tgggggaatt 600

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<210> 49

<211> 600

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 49

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gatccgaatt cggcagcaga tgcctctatt acaattgggt tggatgcgga aanaagcttac 60
cagctctattc tagaaaagtt gggagatcaa atctcttggt gaattgctga tactattggt 120
gatagtacag tccaagatct tttagacaaa atcacacacag accctctctt aggtttgttg 180
aaagcttttta acaactttcc aatcaactaat aaattccaat gnaaragggt attcaactcc 240
aggaaacattg aaactttatt agggagaact gaattagaaa aactccagct cacaccccaa 300
agctctgggaa gcatgttctt agtctcagca gatattattg catraageat ggaagcggcg 360
gtgtgtctcag cttagctacg agaaggtgat tctaaagccc acygcgattag ttatggatcc 420
tcatcaggcg ttcttaattt agtgtctta agaacccgaa ttaattaatcc aggggtgact 480
cgcacaaagt attccttaac gttaggcggt ttgaaaagtg gtgcgtatg ggttaarccc 540
ctttctaagt gcaatgatct tttaggaata acaaatactt ctatgtatcc ttttttgag 600

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<210> 50

<211> 406

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 50

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gatccgaatt cggcagcagt tcttagcttg cttaattarg taattaacca aactaaaggg 60
gctatcaaat agcttattca gcttttcatt agttaaacga tctttctag ccatagctca 120
tcttatgttc ttacgctata aaataacttc ttaaaacttg atagtctga atcaaatcat 180
cattaaacac aacataatca aattcgctag cggcgcacag ttccgacagc ctatgctcta 240
atcttctctt ctctcggaat tttttctctg aatcccgagc attcaaacgg cgcctcaagt 300
ctctttcgga gggagcttga ataaaaatgt gactgcggcg atttgctctt tcagagccaa 360
agctccttgc aatcaatca cggctatgca gtctcgtgcc gaattc 406

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<210> 51

<211> 602

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 51

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gatccgaatt cggcagcaga tattttagac aaatcacaa cagaccccttc totaggtttg 60
ttgaagcttt ttaacaactt tccaatcaat aataaaallc atgcnacgg gttatcact 120
craaggaaata ttgaactctt attaggagga actgaatatg gaascttccc agtcacaccc 180
aaaagctctg ggagcatgtt cttagtctca gcagatatta ttgcarnnag aacgggaagg 240
ggcggtgttc tagcttttgt acgagaaggt gattctcaag cctacgcgat tagttatqqa 300
tactcatcag cgcgtcccaa ttatgtlact ctaagaacca gaattatcaa taccagattg 360
actccgcaac cgtatcattt acgtgtagcg ggttttagaa gcggtgtggt atgggttaat 420
gcctcttcta atggcaatga ttttttagga ataacaaata ctctcaagt atctttttg 480

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```

gaggtaatac ctcacaacaa cgttaaaaca attttttatt gatatttttt ataggtttta 540
tattttagaa aaaaagtctg aattacgggg ttgtttatgc aaaaataact cgtgcgaat 600
tc

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<210> 52

<211> 145

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 52

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gatccgaatt cggcagcagc tegtgcgat gtgttaacaa gatatcatac qatgggcagt 60
caaatatact ccaagttaatt cttttttctt ttcaacaaac tcttraggag aggtgttgat 120
aacattttca gctcgtgcgc aattc

```

<210> 53

<211> 450

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 53

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gatccgaatt cggcagcagg tcaatggcac cgcactgctc acactcatct cctcagatct 60
gatcaaaccc acactgggga caagtaccra caacataacg gtccgtcaaa aacttcacct 120
cttctctaga atacagctgt tctgtacact gattctctac caatcccgat tctgtcaagt 180
tctcagagaa attctgcaca atagcagatc gatcaagcgtt cgtagtcttg gaaaagaaat 240
ctacagaaat tcccaatttc tgaagatgat cttatgaag cttacgatac atgtccacal 300
attcttgata ccccatgcnr gccaactctg catraagggt aatgcgatc cgtatctcat 360
cagaacccaa aatatccaaa acctctttgc cttgtatctt ctgaaaacgc gataaacaat 420
ctgcaggcaa ataagcctcg rgrcgaattc

```

<210> 54

<211> 716

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 54

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gatcgaaatt cggcagcagc ggcacagatt ttctgataga galitacaat cctttattca 60
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tcgtcgggga attctgctag aggggtaggg gaaaaaaccc ttattactat gaccatgcgc 180
atgtgggaatt acattccata gactttcgca tcaatcccaa catttacaca gctctacacc 240
tcttaagaag aggtgacgtg gattgggttg ggcagccttg gcaccaaagg attccttttg 300
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cctcccaaaa ggaataactg gtgaagcaag ctttaggaac acaatctgca gtacgtgaaa 480
gctctctcat tccagaggga atcatagctc atcaagaagc ttctactcct tttcctggga 540
aaattacttt gatataccc aataatatta cgcgcgtgca gcgttrggnc gaggtatcca 600
aaaatgctc gacacggagc agctcaaat tgtacatacc ccaaatcaa tcaagcatct 660
aqqaatatgg aatatcaag taaacagtat acaactgggg atctcgtgnc gaattc 716

```

<210> 55

<211> 463

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 55

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tctcaaatcc ttgtrttgaa taarncagat atttcaaaaa ccagtgtgca taaattccac 60

```

CGACAAGGAC TCGGTTTCGT ACTAGAAGCC TGTGTATCAA ATATTGAGGA TATAGGAGAT 120
 CGCGTTCGGT TAACATATCA TGGGAATGTC GAAGAATACG ATTACGTCTT CGTATCTATA 160
 GAGCGCGCGT TGAATACAGA AATATTTGGC TTGGATAAAG CTGGTGTATT TTGTATGAA 240
 CGCGGAGTCA TCGCTACGG TGCACCAATG CGGACAAAG TACCTAACAT TTATGTATT 300
 GGAGATATCA CAGGAAGATG GCACTTGGCC CATGTAGCTT CTCTACAGG AATCATGCA 360
 GCGCGAATA TAGTGGGCA TAAAGAGGAA ATCGATTACT CTCTGTCCC TTCTGTGATE 420
 TTATCTATCC CTGAAGTCGC TTAGTAGGCG CTCTCCCCAA CAG 463

<210> 56

<211> 829

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 56

GTACTATGGA ATCATTAGTT GGAAGACAGG CTCGGGATTT TCTTGTTAAA GCGGTTGTTT 60
 GTGGAGAAGA GAAAGAAGTC TCTCTAGCAG ACTTCGGGG TAAGTATGCG GTGCTCTCC 120
 TTATCTCTAA AGATTCTACC TAIGTTGTGC ATACAGAAAT AACATGTTCT CAGATAGAT 180
 TGGTAGATTT TGAAGAGCAT GGTGCAGTCG TCTTGGTTG CTCTCTGAC GACATTGAAA 240
 CACATTCTCG TTGGCTCACT GTAGCGAGAG ATGCGAGGAG GATAGAGGGA ACAGAAATCC 300
 CTCGTCTAGC AGACCTCTCT TTTAAATAT CAGAGGCTTT TGGTGTCTTG AATCTCTGAA 360
 GATCGCTGCG TTTAAGAGCT ACTTCCCTTA TCGATAAACA TGGGGTTAT CTGCTATGCG 420
 TTATCAATGA TCTCTCTTTA GGGCGTTCCA CTGACAGGGA ATTGCTGATT TTAGATTCAAT 480
 TGATCTCTTT TGAAGAACCAC GGAATGGTCT GTCCAGCTAA CTGGCGTTCT GGAGAGTGTT 540
 GAATGGTGTCT TCTGGAAGAG GGATTAAGAG AATACCTCCA GACGATGGAT TAAGCATCTT 600
 TGAAGATGAG AAGTCTGTAAC AGATCTGAT CTGAAAGAG AGGAGAGCTT TTAATTTTTC 660
 TGCAGAGAGC CAGCGAGGCT TCAATAATGT TGAAGTCTCC GTCGCCAAGG AATGCTAAGG 720
 CCACTATATT AGTATGTAAG CTCTAGGAT TAAGGAAGAT AAGGCAAGAG AATAGCTAT 780
 CAACAAGAA GCTCTCTCC CTGATCTAA AGAATAGTAC GTGTCTTCC 829

<210> 57

<211> 1537

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 57

ACATCAAGAA ATAGCGGACT CGCTTTAGT GAAAAAGCC GAGGAGCGAA TTAATCAAGC 60
 ACAACAAGAT ATTCAACGTA TCAACACTAG TGGTTTGGT ATCTCATCG TTGTCGCG 120
 TGGGTCAAGT GCTTCGCGAG GAAGTCGGCG AGGCGGTTG AATCTCTCTA ACATTCGAG 180
 AAGAATTCCC TTGTTGCTTG ATGATGTAGA CAAGAATG CGACGATG CAATGCAAG 240
 TTTCGATCT ATGATGAGAC AATTAAATG AAACAATCTT GCAACAGCTA AAGAGCTACA 300
 AGCTATGGAG GTCACGCTGA CTGCGATGTC AGATCAACTG GTTGTCGCG ATGCGGAGCT 360
 CCGACGCGAA ATACAAGCAA TCAAGATGTC TCTTGCGCAA GTTTTGAAC AACCATCAGC 420
 AGATGTTTGA GTACACGCTC TGGGACAAGT GGCTTTGCA GTCGCCAAG TTGAGGAGG 480
 CTCGCGAGGA ACGCTGGGCA CTGCTCAGAT GAATGTAAGA CAGCTTACA AUCACGCTG 540
 TCTCTGACT TCTCTCAGCT CTATTGCGAG AGCACTTCC GATGGATATT CTGCTACAA 600
 AACCTGAGAC TCTTTATATT CGGAAGAGAG AAGCGCGTG CAGTCAGCTA TTAGTCAAA 660
 TGCACATGCG GCGCTTCTCT GAAGCTTCTT TGTCTCTGG ATAGAAGTC AAGGACGAG 720
 TGCAGATGCT AGCAAGAGG CAGCAGAAC TATGTCAGA GATAGCCAAA CGTTAGGAG 780
 TGLATATAG CGCTTACAGG TTCTGTGATC TTGATGCTC ACGATTTGGA GCAACCGAG 840
 AGCAATACAA GAAGAGATTA TGCAGAAGCT CAGCGATCT ATAGCAAG CTCACAACT 900
 TGGGTATCTC GCTGTTCAAG ATCTGTGGA TAGCTTGCAG AAGTGTCTG CACAATTAGA 960
 AAGAGAGTTT GTTAGGGG AAGCTAGTCT CGCAGAACTC CAAGAGATG CGTTTAGAAA 1020
 ACAGCGCGCT TTAATCAAC AGGTGTGGT AAACATTGCT TCTCTATTCT CTGTTATCT 1080
 TTCTTAACG GTGATTGAG TTGTGAAAT GAGGGGGAG TAAAAAGAA TTCTTTTTT 1140
 GGTCTCTTTT TCTTTTCAA GGAATCTGCT GTCCACAGAA GTCTTTTCAA TAATAAGTTC 1200

ttagtccaa aagaagaaaa tatataaaag aaaaaactcc taattctttt aaaaagtgtc 1260
 rggmgagatt cgtggaaaat gtcgttaaa cggaggggga atccgcagaa agatgcaga 1320
 tctccgagaa aaaaagctca ggcctgtgcc gaattcggca cgaactacg aagaagaagt 1380
 cttctcttc ggaacttgc atcggaatg cgaagaactt aaagtccgg aacacagggt 1440
 ctgctcttc ttaagatttc ctccgcgaa aaaaatttct caagtaacaa gaagattctc 1500
 rttacagcc ggcattccgc ctctcgcaa gataac 1537

<210> 58

<211> 463

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 58

tctcaaatcc tgccttgaa tsatccagat atttcaaaaa ccattcttga taattctccc 60
 cgaacagac tccgttcgt atcagaaagc tctgtatcaa acatcgagga ratagagagt 120
 cgcgttcagg taactatcaa tgggaatgc gaagaacac atcagctct cgtatccata 180
 ggaagccgtt tgaatacaga aaattatgg ttgataaaag rtgggtttar ttgtagcaga 240
 cgcggagtaa tccctacaga tgcacaatg cgcacaacac taactaacat ttatgctatt 300
 ggaagatata caggaaaaag gcaacttgc cagttagctc ctatcaagg aatcattgca 360
 gcaacgaata taggtggcca taaagaggaa atcgattact ctgctgtccc ttctgtgac 420
 ttacattcc ctgaagtgc ttacgtaggc ctctcccaaa nag 463

<210> 59

<211> 552

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 59

acattctccc tgcctctcgc ggcattccac aaattgaagt aacdrtrgar atrgatgcca 60
 acggaatttt acagcttct gctaaagatg ctgctagtgg acggaacaa aatntccgta 120
 ttgaagcaag ctcttgattb aagaagatg naattcaaca aatgatccgc gatgcagagc 180
 ttcaataaga ggaagacaaa caagaaag agctttctga tgtgaaaaat gaagccgatg 240
 gaatgatctt tagagccgaa aaagcttgrg asgattarna cgaacaaatt cctgcagaa 300
 ttgttaaga aattgaagcg catattgaga aagtacgcca agcaatcaaa gaagatgctt 360
 cccacaacgc tatcaaaaga gctcttgatg agttgagrar tctgatgcaa aaactcgag 420
 aagatgca ggtcaatcc gacttcgag cagatcttcc tgaagaaat gctcaagaa 480
 ggcacaacat taactcgaag gatctgaaa aacatagttt cagacaaga cttccagcag 540
 gaggaagcgc ct 552

<210> 60

<211> 1160

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 60

atcctagcgg taaaactgct tactggtcgc ataaatocaa tacagaagca acagctactt 60
 ctcttaggag aaaaaacta taactgaga aaatcttga gtaaggatca ctctctctca 120
 acaactttt cactctgag agagttagt tttagaata agtctctgc ttactatgct 180
 ctctgatatt acgagttttt taaaacctc ccaacacaa cttatcaaaa ggggtttcaa 240
 tcatctccct ataaaccgc atalattttg gcgctagaa aagggtartt aaaaacaaag 300
 ctgctatgta taggaaaagt atgtggaatc tctgctcgaa ttcggcaga cggcagag 360
 gatgtagagt aattagttaa agagcttcat aattatgaca aagcatggan aargnatc 420
 tggatcccaa gagacttaag atttgcgtaa ctgctattct ttgggtgaag cgtatgat 480
 tttaaacag tgcctactg tgcgttttga tcaaacggtt gatgtctgt ttaaatagg 540
 gatgatcca agaaagagtg atcagaat tctgtggttg gttctttac ctcaaggtac 600

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aggtaaagtt ttgcgaattt tagtttttgc tgcgtggagat aagcgtgcag aggcattatga 660
agcagagagcg gacttctgtg gcaycgacga cttggtgaga aaatcraaag gtggatgggt 720
tgactctgat gttgcggatg ccactccoga tatgatgaga gagctcgaa agccagaaaa 780
agtttttagt ccaagaasac ttatgctac gccraagcr ggaactgtaa caacagatgt 840
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tgaagcgttg tctgcagcct tagttaaag taagcccgca actgtctaaa gacataatit 1020
ayttaatttc actatttctc ggaactagg gccaggggtt accgtggata ctaggagatt 1080
gattgcgtta taattctaa tttaacaggg aaaaatgaaa gaagagaaaa agttctctgt 1140
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<210> 61

<211> 1215

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 61

```

attacagcgt gtgcaggtaa cgaactcatt gcatgatgct ttgatggca ttgatcgccg 60
attccattata gggtcagctc ctgagggccc aggaattggg agaagagatc tcttaagaa 120
aaatggggag attgttgtta cgcgaaggaaa agctttgaac acaacagcca agcgggatgc 180
aaagattttc gttgttggga accctgtgaa tccaatttgc tggatcgcaa tgaatnargc 240
tcccagatta ttgcgaaga accttctatg gatgctatga ttggaccaga atcgatgcca 300
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gagctgtggt agtgcagtaa ttgagcgagg aggaatctc tcgagagatt ctgcgacg 540
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tgcctcttc gccgttatc taaggggca gacccctgag ctccggcccg agatttaag 1140
actctgtgaa aagcattaca ccgtgcggga atcgagcca ttctcgtgt cgttttaact 1200
catcacaggt ttgaa                                     1215

```

<210> 62

<211> 688

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 62

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gtgatccaa aaagaatat aaaaagccat acaaaagatt cgttacttcc tgcgatgcct 60
ctaacacttc accaggttca crrrrggaga gactctcaat gagcgcttt cctctcttag 120
catcgccgac atcagcttct tcatgtctcg tgaatatgc atagtcttcca ggaattgaaa 180
atonaagta ctcagtcact ccaagcaattt tctctcttag gatacgtgga atttgactct 240
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aagttgctac ttctgttttt gctgcttacc taggctcatg agcctctaac tcttctggag 360
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tttrrccat caagtttatc acaataaact taccgccttc taaactatcg caacgactat 480
gaatgcgaga taaattatta gaaaaggctt tgatatgtaa ataactagtc ttggcacag 540
cctgtaatgt ctctttatga agctccccct tcgacacttc caacataaac gtgtgttcta 600

```

gcatatgctt attttgaata attaaatcta actgatctaa aaatttcata aacacctcca 660
tcattttttt tcttgactcc acgttaacc 688

<210> 63
<211> 269
<212> DNA
<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 63
atgttgaat cacacaagct gtctcctaact atgtctacgt agcatctccc tatctgtttg 60
aaattctctg tacaaggttaa agggattctg ttgagtctat cattactcag caattaccat 120
gtgaagatga gtctgtacgc ag-gatccag cyactactcc tectgtctgt ggtacagctag 180
tttgaaant tgcctgttga ggaacagggc aaagagctaa cattactgtta -gggcaaaac 240
ctcttaaga aggtgtctgc tttaacct 289

<210> 64
<211> 1339
<212> DNA
<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 64
ctttacttat ggcctctggg catatctgca acgatctgca ctgtctctct cgaggagatt 60
tcaaaatgt tacaagagcg gtctcagagg agatgcatag attagcgac ttcttgcttc 120
cccggagcaa ggaactttagt attctctccg cctgggaagc tggtagctg cgttacaaac 180
agctagctaa tctcttagaa acattctcgg actatgcgc alacacttga ctccgtgctc 240
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tgcgctact tctcagctt caattgaga aggttagtga gccactctt ggtagtactc 360
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aaagagtttc ctlytcaaat tcttatatgg gttagcttaa tcaactgttt tcaagtgtat 1260
tatgtttatt ttaaaataat ttgttttaac acctgtttaa tegttttaac ttttaaaagt 1320
tgaaaacagc glttttat 1339

<210> 65
<211> 195
<212> PRT
<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 65
Met Gly Ser Leu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala Pro Asp Phe Ser Gly Lys Ala
5 10 15

Val Val Cys Gly Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile Ser Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg Gly

	20		25		30
Lys Tyr Val Val Leu Phe Phe Tyr Pro Lys Asp Phe Thr Tyr Val Cys	35	40	45		
Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Phe Cln Asp Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Glu Glu	50	55	60		
His Gly Ala Val Val Leu Gly Cys Ser Val Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr His	65	70	75	80	
Ser Arg Trp Leu Thr Val Ala Arg Asp Ala Gly Gly Ile Glu Gly Thr	85	90	95		
Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe	100	105	110		
Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu	115	120	125		
Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro	130	135	140		
Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Asp Ser Leu Ile	145	150	155	160	
Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser Gly	165	170	175		
Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe Gln	180	185	190		
Thr Met Asp	195				

<210> 66
 <211> 520
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 66
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 ccattcactt gaactcccat aacagnggtt tctctgctg cggagtaaga agcaagcatt 120
 tgatgtaaat taaggcaatt agagggggat gaagttactt ggaatataaa gggcggaagc 180
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 gtgaacagat ctccaagagc aqatcgccct ttttccctcg 520

<210> 67
 <211> 276
 <212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 67

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 caagggcact atccggaccc aagaacttca gattatgacc tcccacytgc tagcgadla 180
 gatttgccta gaagccata tccacteca cttttgcct ctagatatca gctacagaat 240
 atggatgtag aagcagggtt ccgtgaggca gtttat 276

<210> 68

<211> 248

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 68

gtccgaatt cggcacgagg tgttcaagaa tatgtcttcc aagaatgggt taaattgaaa 60
 gatctaccgg tagaagagct gctagaaaaa cgtatccaga aattccgaac gataggctta 120
 tatgaauatt ctctcgaaag cgtattctgag gctatagaag catttagttt tcttcggttt 180
 ttctctttta tccatcttag ggttaacgat aacgtctcaa gcagaaattt ttctcttagg 240
 tcttattg 248

<210> 69

<211> 715

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> unsure

<222> (34)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 69

gacccgaatt cggcacgaga aggttagatcc gatntcaga aaagtgtctcc taaaggagaa 60
 tctcttcggt atcttcgagg aaataaggcg gctacmrra tctcggacgg tttagctttt 120
 atttccatat agttttccag ggaactcttt attaaactcc caaaacgaaa ttttagctat 180
 gtggatgatg cctatctgat aagggaagct tttggtctcg aqaattatgg tgatcttttt 240
 ttgtacgaca aaattagcta atgcggggac ctctgggggg aattatgcct ctgatcttcc 300
 accttttrrg atgctagcaa cagggaacaaa ataactctct atttgtagt gggatcttaa 360
 gcttcggcac atgcacaaca tgatcgctgc ttagtcattg agaaagaaag aacacagatc 420
 racggtaaga gctgctctcg gagagcctaa tttaaaatcg atgattgagg tttgaatttg 480
 aggcgcatgc gctgcgaaaa acatggatcc tctgaacaaa qonaactcat agatttcagc 540
 gaaaacatcc acggtaatcc cmaaaatag taagaaggcg atagggtcgg aactcttgaa 600
 tggtagagcc ggtatagcgc tctagcatgt cacaggccat tgtttcttct ctgatttttt 660
 tatgttgatg ggtcataaat caccgatatt ataattgcta gagaattctt ttttc 715

<210> 70

<211> 323

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 70

gacccgaatt cggcacgagc agaagctaaa cagcacactt aaacgtgta tggggtttaa 60
 cactatttgg caagcaaaaa cccattcttc ttctccaccc gtrctrrra acanrrrrga 120
 ggagcaatcc aacattctct cctgcacagc ctctcggagg ttcttttctg aacatttcaa 180
 ccccaagtaac aacrrrtct ttagtatctc tsagaccgac caactgaact tcatrgaaa 240

ctttaacaat tccacgctca atacgtccag ttactacagt tctctgctcg gagatagaga 300
acacgtctctc aatggcgatt aag 323

<210> 71
<211> 715
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 71
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<210> 72
<211> 641
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> unsure
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<223> n=A,T,C or G
<221> unsure
<222> (559)
<223> n=A,T,C or G
<221> unsure
<222> (575)
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<221> unsure
<222> (583)
<223> n=A,T,C or G
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<222> (634)
<223> n=A,T,C or G
<221> unsure
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ctgtattctc taccagtcgg cgttctcgcga agtcttgata gaaattctgc acaatagcag 180
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ctgcatthaag ggttaattgc attcctgatt catcagaacc acaaatatac aaacaccttt 360
tctcttctag tctctgaaaa cggcgataaa catctgcagg caaataagca cgggtaatat 420

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gtccaaaatg caaaggacca ttgcgttaag gcaacgcaga agtaataaga ataccgggaag 480
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gaaaccttgn tctctctcgc tctctctcgc agcaaacaaa tgnctctctc gacatctctc 600
tcagcgctatt cggactgatg cctaaagat cccnggngat t 641

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<210> 73
 <211> 584
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>
 <221> unsure
 <222> (460)
 <223> n=A,T,C or G
 <221> unsure
 <222> (523)
 <223> n=A,T,C or G
 <221> unsure
 <222> (541)
 <223> n=A,T,C or G
 <221> unsure
 <222> (546)
 <223> n=A,T,C or G

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catagccgctg attgatgtac aaggagcttt ggcctctgaag aagcaaatgc cggcagctcac 240
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atgaagact gaataagata ctgctagac ccttagttt gnttaactac gtaactaagc 540
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<210> 74
 <211> 465
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

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<400> 74
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caatgcgcgc tgaactactg cgtatcgggc tgggttgga cggattttct ccattaccca 180
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<210> 75
 <211> 545
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 75
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taagc 545

<210> 76

<211> 797

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> unsure

<222> (788)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<221> unsure

<222> (789)

<223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 76

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aaagtgnng ggggaata 797

<210> 77

<211> 399

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 77

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atcattaaaa agtrgaagtt agatctcng gcacagatct ctgaataaac tgaagaagaa 180
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cgtgttcaat cggatarnaa aagattgatr gccatrratt ctatcgagg tccagacat 300
agactttctt taccagtaag aggcacagct acaaaaaact attctcgtac tccaaaaagg 360
aaaaaagaaa ragtcgcagg rangnagaaa taagatttc 399

<210> 78
 <211> 285
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 78
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 atgtlaaaga aagtttggga atacattaaa aaacacaaat gtacggatca aaaaaataaa 180
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 atgttccaaa tgacccaagg ccttccaaa caattgttaa aataa 285

<210> 79
 <211> 950
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 79
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 tatccaaagag acctacgatt faactaaagtc gtattctttg ggtgaagcga tagatttttt 240
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<210> 80
 <211> 395
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 80
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<210> 81
 <211> 2085
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 81
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 agtctcagt agaaacaatt gctcaagtgg atttagatad aagtggcaa gtgttttgg 180
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<210> 82

<211> 405

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 82

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 attggctcca laaaypuyg ayaaaacttc gatataggga atngatcga gttgaagta 360
 gcaaaaaata aattagctcc tccattccga actcgaagat ttgat 405

<210> 83

<211> 379

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 83
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<210> 84
 <211> 715
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 84
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<210> 85
 <211> 476
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 85
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<210> 86
 <211> 1551
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 86
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<210> 87

<211> 3031

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 87

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Lys	Gly	Pro	Met	Pro	Arg	Thr	Glu	Ile	Val	Lys	Lys	Val	Trp	Glu	Tyr
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Ile	Lys	Lys	His	Asn	Cys	Gln	Asp	Gln	Lys	Asn	Lys	Arg	Asn	Ile	Leu
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Thr	Glu	Val	Lys	Ile	Leu	Gly	Glu	Asn	Pro	Ser	Val	Ile	Lys	Ala	His
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Ser	Ile	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ser	Glu	Pro	Arg	Ala	Phe	Pro	Gly	Ile
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attatctcgt gcgcctcgtg ccgaatttgg ccgcagcggc ccgaggagct gtaagtaagt 540
attgccaaag gttaggaaga aaaaatttag attctgttaa cgcgtcatgc gnaacatttt 600
gtctccattga ggaggatgct aaaccaagaa ttcgctcatca gacagaaagg tttaaacagc 660
ggttgcaaca aaatcagaac actgcgaagt aattaacaga agagtctgtg aaattggagc 720
ctgagaataa ggcattatcg gagcgcgtgc aggtgcaggc atcccgctct aaaaaataat 780
taaaagatcc tccagatattg catctgagag ttaggggctc cttttgctta cggcgcttta 840
gttctgcgat ttgcggattt atagtgtatt gogagttaag caccgtctcg atacagtttt 900
tccgtcttaa aataaaaaag gggaaatat gactactact attagcgag acgctctctc 960
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gaataactgt tccaaaattc tggatagc ttcagctac gtaggcgttt tagtgtgtg 1080
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ggacagatta gagaaaaatg sgcaagcttt attgtccgat ggcgcgttag ttttatctag 1440
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<210> 111

<211> 267

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 111

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gtctctctct tatttataga gaagacattg aagcgcagac tttagctact ttggtctgta 60
acagattctg tggaggatcc cgggtttgc cagttaaagc tccagctttt ggagatagaa 120
gaaaagctat attgaaagac atcgcctatc taactggcgg tcaactcatt agcggagagc 180
tgggctgtaa attagaaaac gctaaactat ctatgttagg taaagctaaa aaagttatcg 240
ttcttaaaaa agacacgacc atcgtcg                                     267

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<210> 112

<211> 698

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 112

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tgaaaattcc taggagaagg agctggcgtg cttagaaaag aaacgcagta gcgacaaaa 120
agatctgagc caactgaaaa aatacaacgt tctctacatc aagaagctgc tcaaaaacta 180
ccagacaacc gggcatcgaa agacaaaaat tgcaaaattt gatgcctac ctaccgagag 240
aattcccgct catkaggaag naaaagaaac rgtctgcgtc gatccagaag agaaacttca 300
aaacgtgact cggccttga gatctttaa ctctcgggac aaaaagacta cagctctctc 360
ggagagaana acggtgtttag aaaaatcggc rgttaagact ttctctaaat atagctcaaa 420
aagctgtaaa cgtatacgtt taccgtctct ccataatttc tagctcaact ttcaatttat 480
ctcagcttgc taggaaaccc aataaagatc ggatagcctt aatagtgcgt ccttctttac 540
cgataatttt ccgcatatct ccttatgcaa cagtcatttc gtatgaatc gtattgttcc 600
cctgcacctc ttccagatgc actctctctg gattatcaac aagatttttt acaatgtacg 660
ctaaaaactc ttctatcgga agcaaaactc ccaacagc                                     698

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<210> 113

<211> 1142

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 113

ctcttccaaag attgtgagtt tatgtgaagg cgtgtctgct gatgcaagaa tgrtcaaaagc 60
 agagttgata aaaaagagag cggatgcctta ttgtttttgt gagaaaaagg ggaratatct 120
 aacgaaaaaa gaaggtattt tgaattcctt tgcgggggtt gatgaatcga ataccgaccca 180
 gcttttltgl ttatatctta aagatatttt gggatcgtgt aatcgcacgc gagaatggtt 240
 aagaaattat ttctgagtgga aagagctagg cgtatccttt acagataacc atactactcc 300
 aatgcgcagt ggagctactgg gtaacggggt gtgttggtat ggattttctc cattacacaa 360
 ctatatagga tegttagatt gtctcggtcg tctcttccag atgaacgaaa gtaactttgt 420
 agatgcctta gcagctgcgg ctgtgttttg tatgggagag gggaatgagc aaacacggtt 480
 aggggtgata gaggaggcct ctatattcgt ctaccatata tatctctatt ttcgagaaaga 540
 gtaatgtctt ttgcgcctag atgaaacaga ggaattatad gaactttttt tgaagaggg 600
 taagtggagt caggaanaga attgatggag ctgttataga attttttaga tcaatlaaal 660
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 gagcttacta aagagcaatt acaggcgat atccaaagact attatttacc tatcaagacc 780
 ttctcaaat atttatctgc gattctatgt cgttgcgatg atttagaggc gctgaagta 840
 ttgttgatga acttgatgga tgaagagagc ggttacctta atcatattga ttgtggaa 900
 cagtttgrgt ttgctctagg agtactctca gaagagttag aggcctatga gcttagtga 960
 gcgcgaagag cgaagatagc tactttcagt cggtaggtga cagggaatlc ttagctgca 1020
 ggggtggcgt ctttgtatc ttatcaagat caaattccac gtaatcgat agagaaaaat 1080
 cgtgagtgga ctgagtaact tgggttttcc aatcttgaag actatgcata ttccacagaa 1140
 ca 1142

<210> 114

<211> 976

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 114

agggtgaatgg ggcgcctgct caagatgcgc tggctctctt atatggagc aatcacaaag 60
 ggactcagac taagagctcg actgctttaa gaacactatt ctctgcgctg gctctcttag 120
 ggcacaagat acctctggg cgaactacct taagatctcg tctgtctttt ggtatcacga 180
 gaaagattct ctcgaactcg ctttatgttc ctgaaggtg aggaattttt gctacacag 240
 ctctctctat cagggtctca cagttcacga aatcgatgag aggttttttc cctaagaaa 300
 atgatcggtt tcatcgctct ggttcgctat tctactcttc aatgttctcg cattertggg 360
 cagagcttcg caatcatrat gcaacagatg gtttcaaaa cgggtacaat attggggcta 420
 ccagtggttt tctcctctgc attggcgctg ttatatatga gtcggagggg crrrrcngc 480
 ctatatattc ttccgtgact gatggggatg gtaagagcca taagagagga ttctcaagaa 540
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 aagaatttgc taagattatt caagtatttc ctctaatac agaagctttg attatcgacc 660
 aaaaacacaa cccaggltgl aytgtctctt atctttatgc actgctttcc atgttgacg 720
 accgtctctt agaacctctt aaacatagaa tgattctgac tccagtgaaa gtggttgat 780
 cttaagctg cttaacctcg ttgaaaaaac taganraaa cgtggagcct cgccttgctc 840
 tggagagaca catgaaagga taactctgg atctcaagg tgcgagat ttaaaaagct 900
 ttgagctca agtaattgat tgttgagta aaggggat atcgatcata acactattc 960
 ctcttttttg ttttga 976

<210> 115

<211> 995

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 115

ctctcttaga aatttgggt tcaatatgag cgaaaaaaga aagltatca aaattattgg 60

tatcgacctt gggacgacca acctctgggt ctctgttatg gaaggtaggc aacctaaagt 120
 tattgctctt tctgaaggaa ctggtactac tctcttctat gtgtgcttta aaggtatcga 180
 aacctcttgt ggaattcccg caaaacgtca gggagtaann aatcttgasa aaaaacttgc 240
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 cccctacaaa gtgtgtctcta actcgaaagc agatcgcggtc ttgtatgtgg aacaaaaact 360
 gactctcca gaagaatatcg cgctctcgat cctctulgaag atgaaggaaa ctgtctgaagc 420
 ttatctcyya gaacacgtaa cggagacagt cattcccgta ccagcttact ttaacgatte 480
 tcaaaagagct tctacaaaag atgcttgagc tatcgagga ttgatgttta aacgcattat 540
 tcttgaacca acagcgggng ctcttgcctta tggatattgt aagggaaggag ataaaaaaat 600
 cgcgcctctc gacttgaag gaggaacttt cgtatcttct atcttggaat tgggtgacgg 660
 agttttttgaa gtctctctaa ccaacgggga tactcaattg ggaggagacy acttcgacgg 720
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 tgggtgatcg tctcttgasa tcaatcaacc attctactat atcgagctta atggacctaa 900
 acatttggct ttactcttaa ctgcgctca attcgaaacac ctatgttctt ctctcatiga 960
 gcgaaccaaa caactctgtg ctcaacgttt aaaaag 995

<210> 116

<211> 437

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 116

gtccagctta aaggcgatgg gctttatact gataagaatc ttlogstau taacatcaca 60
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 ggaacctcta ctgtcaaaaa ctctcaacct ctacatttt tgaataaalc ttcgataaa 180
 caagtgfggg gaattcaagg ggaagacaaac atcacccrat ctattattgac agggagaact 240
 ctattccnag aqaattactgc caaaaaagag ggcgggtggac tcttctataa aggtacagat 300
 aaagctctta caatgcacag actggatagt ttctgtttaa ttaataaaca atcagaasaa 360
 calgggtggtg yagccttctg tcccaaaaga atctctcaga cttaacatctc tgnatggaa 420
 acattctcag gaatcaa 437

<210> 117

<211> 446

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 117

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 caacagaca acgacaaatg gaataatctc ttgctcactg cgaggaaaggt tctattgtta 120
 agggacaact taccgaaaaa gtttaagggtg gtttgatcgt agatatttgt atggaaacct 180
 tcttctccag atcccaataa gacaaataga agatcaagaa cttagatgat tacgtagcca 240
 aggttttgta gtccaiaatt ctcaaatca acgtggatcg tggaaactgt attgtatcta 300
 gaagagaalc tctcgaaagt gaacgaattt ctaagaagac agagttgac gagcaaatca 360
 ctatcggtga acgtcgcaa ggtatgcta agaatatcac agatttcga gtattcttgg 420
 atcttgatgg cattgacggc ctactc 446

<210> 118

<211> 951

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 118

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 gagagctgtc agagggagct cctcaagaa cgagacaaac tglagctgat ttattagaa 120

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gatlccctct ttatcccgaa atcgatctgg aaacgctagt ttagtggggag actctatgcc 180
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gaagcgtatc gatcgagata tgcggatgag tgcgaatgaa gcaatggagt ttggactgtt 720
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aagaagtggt tgcgtgggtt ttatgtgtag agctctctga aatagagat gctaaaacta 900
ctctttttta taagtgatga tctatcgctt ctatgtgagg gaacgggttg c 954

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<210> 119

<211> 953

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 119

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catcaaaacc tctcgagccg aaatagacag ctctctgatgg aatattctta acagttccca 120
ataatccatc aaacatagct tcatatcaaa ttggtctgga tggagaaaca gcttaccagc 180
ttattctaga aaggttggga gatcaaatc ttggtggat ttgctactat attgttga 240
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cttttaacca ctttcaatc actataaaaa ttcaatgcaa cgggttattc actccaggga 360
acattgaaac ttattaggga ggaactgaaa taggaaaaat cccagtraca cccaagaatc 420
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ttctagcttt ggacagaaa ggtgatttca agtccatgc gattagttat ggaactcat 540
caggcgtctc caatttatgt agtcaaaaga caagatttat taatcaggga ttgactccga 600
caacgtatcc attacgtgta ggcgttttag aaagcggrrr ggtatgggtt aatgccttt 660
ctaatggcaa tgcattttta ggaataacca atactcttca tgcattcttt ttggagtaa 720
taactcaaac aacgtctaa gcaattctta tggattttt ttataggtt ttatatttag 780
agaaaaaagt tgcattatgc ggggttggtt tcaaaaata agcgaagtg agggacatt 840
ttattanaal tcttaaaagt tcccgctatc gntcgcgat tccgactcgt ccaactcaa 900
tcaaacctat taatttccc tgc:caaaaa taagggtatc aagtgagaaa tca 953

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<210> 120

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 120

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acacagacca gcaataaaat ggcaagggtta gtaaatagaa cgaagggaat gaataagac 120
gttaaggtgc ccaagtctgc tgcgcgaatg accgcaataa ttftgaaaca agtggaagc 180
cgggcgtctt ccgacacat tadagcttcc caagtctcaa auggartagg ggarctgaa 240
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caaaactctt tcttttacct gaagactgct agtcagaaac ccgaagahgg ggaatgaggg 360
ctcgtagcag atcttttgtt gttctataag ccganagcgg ctgcggctgt ctttagcttc 420
atcggagaaa ttacttacct cgcgacatcc ggaagctatcc grrcgatrrc gtrtgcac 480
aaagctctgg ccgaacccgtt tctttctccc caaattaaag caaatatggg atcttctgt 540
agcttatctt tggcggctaa ccatgcagcg rrrtggatgg gttctggact cgttatcgt 600

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```

gggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgctgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gctcgaactc 660
gaattgtcgg ggggggaaa gcttcgcgag agggagctca ctgagagaaa agccagagca 720
ttcagcggga tcagatagc actcctcact atgctcagga agtttttggg acgcgtgccc 780
gacgttttca aattggtgcg gttgcctatt ccaatgggta ttctgcaat tctgacgcgc 840
ggatgcactg tcaactctgc agttattgga ttctggactt tctgcccag agcataa 897

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<210> 121

<211> 298

<212> FRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 121

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20     25     30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
35     40     45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
50     55     60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
65     70     75     80
Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
85     90     95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
100    105    110
Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
115    120    125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
130    135    140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
145    150    155    160
Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Asn Met
165    170    175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val
180    185    190
Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
195    200    205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly
210    215    220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
225    230    235    240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
245    250    255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
260    265    270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val
275    280    285
Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
290    295

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<210> 122

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 122
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 gttaaagtcy ccaagctctg tgcggatctg accgcaata ttttggaaac agctgaaggg 180
 gggggtctct ccgacacacat tacaggttcc caagtgctca aaggattagg gaaatacaga 240
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 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaagctgctg agtcagaaaa cgcagaaggg gaataggggg 360
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 ttcacgggca tcaagtagcg actctcact algctcgaga agtttttga argaattgcc 760
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gtcctcatt acaatggata tctgtcagt tgtggctgt 840
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<210> 123

<211> 298

<212> PPT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 123
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 20 25 30
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50 55
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Thr Arg
 60 65 70 75
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Cys Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 80 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Val Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Tyr Phe Leu

245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 124
 <211> 897
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

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 cggggctcttc ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggaattag ggaatgcaga 240
 actgtgtctg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggaagcttgc caggaacagt ccaagctgcg 300
 caaagcttct tcttccacat gaaagctcct agttagaaaa ccnagaagag ggaatggggg 360
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 aaaaagctgg caaaacgctt tcttctctcc caaactaaag caaatctggy atctcttgtt 540
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 gaagcgccgg gagaagaaaa tgcctgcag aagaagctcg ttggagagaa agccaagacg 720
 ttacgcgcca tcaagtatgc actctccact atgcttcgga agttttttgc atgctgttgc 780
 gactttttca aattgggccc gctgctattt acaatggga ttctgagcgt tgggtgtgct 840
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<210> 125
 <211> 298
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 125
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 20 25 30
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn

145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Gly Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 126
 <211> 897
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 126
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 acacagcccca acaataaaa: ggaagggtta graaataaga cgaagggnat ggaataagact 120
 attaaaggttg ccaagttctgc tgcgaagatg accgcaataa ttttggaaca agctgagggc 180
 gcgggtctctt ccgacacacat tacagattcc caaggttcca aaggattagg ggaatcgaga 240
 actgtgtctg cttragggaa tgcccttaac gaagcttgc aggaacact tcaagtgag 300
 caaagcttct tcttccacat gaagctgctg antcagaaaa agcaagaagg ggaatggggg 360
 ctccagccag acatttgtgt gtctcaatag ccgagagcga ctggcggtct gtatgacatc 420
 atcgagagaa ttactactct ccgacattcc ggaactatcc gtcgattctt gttgtcaac 480
 aaagtctgg caaaccgtt tctttcttcc caactctaaa caaatatgga atctctctgt 540
 agctatataa tggcggtcaa ccagcagcg tctgtgtgg gtgtgtgact cgaatcagt 600
 ggggaagagc ccgattcgca agcccgctgc gctgtattg caagagaaga gtcglaactc 660
 gaagtgccgg gagaggaana tgcttgcgag agagaagtcg ctggagagaa agccagagcg 720
 ttccagcgca tcaagtatgc actctactact atgctcgaga agtttttga atcagttgcc 780
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgctactt acaatgggta tctgtgcgat tgtgtgtgct 840
 ggaatgaagt tcaattctgc aattattgga ttgtgactt tctggccgc agcataa 897

<210> 127
 <211> 298
 <212> PR7
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 127
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 1 5 10 15
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
 20 25 30
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser

50 55 60
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Thr Gln Gln Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 128

<211> 497

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 128

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 gtaagggtc qcaaatctac taccqaattg accgcaaat ttttggaaac agctggagggc 180
 cggggctctt ccgacacat taccgcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatacagaga 240
 actcttgtc cttaaggaaa tgcctttaac gaagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaagtgccg 300
 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaasa cgaagaagg ggatgagggg 360
 ctacacacag atcttttgggt gtccataaag cgcagaagcg ctggcgctgr cgtgggcttc 420
 ctggagaaga ttacctactt cggcgaattc ggaattatcc gtccgatctt gtttgcacac 480
 caaatgtcgg tgaacccggt tctttcttcc caactaaag caaatagggg arctttgtgt 540
 agctatatta tggagcttaa caatgcagcg tctatagtag gtgctggact cgtatacagt 600
 ccqaaagagc cagatttgca agcccgntgc gttctgattg cgaagaagaa gtccgttact 660
 gaagtgtcgg gagaggaana tgcctgcgag aagagagteg ctgaagaasa aqccaagagc 720
 ttacagatca tcaagtargc actcrractt atgctgagga agtttttggc atgcgttgcc 780
 gacgttttca aattgggtgc gctgcctatt ccaatgggta ttcctgcgat tatgctgct 840
 ggaatgact tcaactctgc aattarrgga ttgtgnactt tctgcccac agcataa 897

<210> 129

<211> 298
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 129

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 1           5           10           15
Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Glu Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
          20           25           30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35           40           45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50           55           60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Thr Arg
 65           70           75           80
Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
          85           90           95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
       100           105           110
Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
       115           120           125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
       130           135           140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Val Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
       145           150           155           160
Lys Met Leu Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
          165           170           175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
       180           185           190
Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
       195           200           205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Ser Gly
       210           215           220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
       225           230           235
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
          240           245           250           255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
       260           265           270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
       275           280           285
Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
       290           295
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<210> 130
 <211> 897
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 130

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acacagccca gcaataaast ggcgaaggta gtaataaaga cgaagggaat ggataagact 120
gttaaggfgr ccaagtctgr tgcgaattg accgcaaat ttttggaaac agctggagac 180
gcgggtcttt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggaatgcaga 240
atgtctctcg ctttagggaa tgccttaaac ggaagctgac caggaaacagt tcaaaagctg 300
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caaaagcttct tctcttacct gaaagctgct agtcagaaac cgcagaagga ggatgagggg 360
ctcgtatgcag atcttttgtc gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctggggctgt cgtatgcttc 420
atcgagagaa taacttacct cggacattt ggagcaacc gtctgattct gtttgtcaac 480
aaatgctgg cgcacacctt tctttctccc caactcaaa caaatarggg atcttcrgt 540
agctatatta tggcggctaa ccattgcacg ttatgggggg attctggact cgtatcagt 600
cggagaaagc cagatttcga agcccgctgc gctctattg cgagagaaga gtcgtactc 660
gaattgtcgg gagaggaana tgcctgcag gggggagctg ctggagagaa acccaagacc 720
llcacgycua tcaagtgarg aactcttact atgtctgaga agttttttga atgcgttgcc 780
gacgttttca aattggtgcc gtgctctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcact tctggttgcg 840
ggatgtacgc tcactctgcg agttattgga ttgtggactt tctgcaacag agtataa 897

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<210> 131
 <211> 298
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

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<400> 131
Met Ala Ala Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
1      5      10      15
Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
20     25     30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
35     40     45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
50     55     60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
65     70     75     80
Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
85     90     95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
100    105    110
Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
115    120    125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
130    135    140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
145    150    155    160
Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
165    170    175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val
180    185    190
Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
195    200    205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly
210    215    220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Gly Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
225    230    235    240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
245    250    255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
260    265    270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val
275    280    285
Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Asn Arg Val
290    295

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<210> 132
 <211> 897
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 132
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 aacacgccca gcaataaaat ggcaagggtg gtaaataga cgaagggaat ggatcaagact 120
 gttaaagtcg ccaagctctg tgcgaattg accgcaataa ttttgaaca agcggagggc 180
 gggggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagcttcca aaggattagg gaatgcgaga 240
 acgltctctg ctltggagaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttcc caggaacagt tcaaatgtcg 300
 caaagcttct tctctacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaac ccaagaagag ggaatgaggg 360
 ctctaaagag atcttttgtg gtctcataag cggagagagg ctggagctgt ctgtagcttc 420
 atcgaagagaa ttacctactt cggagcttcc ggagctatcc gtccgactct gttgtcaac 480
 aaaaactgtcg cgcacacgtt tctttcttcc caaatcaag caaatatggg attctctgtt 540
 agctacatta tggcggtcaa ccatgcagcg tttgtgtggg gttctgact tctatcagt 600
 cgggaagagg cagattgcga agcccgctgc gctcgtatrg cgagagagaa gtctgctact 660
 gaattgtcgg gagaggaaaa tgccttgag aggaagctcg ctggagagaa agccaagag 720
 ttacagcgca tcaagatarg atctctact atgttcgaga agtttttggg atgcggttgc 780
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gttgctcttt caaatgggta ttctgtcaat tctgctctcg 840
 ggaatgactg tcaactcgc agttatrga ttgtggaatt tctgcacag agtataa 897

<210> 133
 <211> 298
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 133
 Met Ala Ala Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
 20 25 30
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205

Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Asn Arg Val
 290 295

<210> 134
 <211> 897
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 134
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 acacagccca acaataaaat ggcgaaggta gtaataaga cgaagggaat ggtatgact 120
 attagatttg ccaagctctg tgcgaattgc accgcaataa tttrggaaas agctggaggc 180
 gcggacctct cgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggcttaag gaatgcgaga 240
 actgttgttg cttaaggaaa tgccttaacc gaaggtatgc cgggaacagc tcaaatgtgc 300
 caaagcttct tctctacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgaagaaggg agtatggggg 360
 ctacagcagc attcttgct gtcttlaag tgcagagcag atgaggtatc ctgtagcatc 420
 atcgaggaaa ttactacct cgcgcattcc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgcacac 480
 aaatctgttg caaaacgctt tctttcttcc caaactaag caaatatggg atcttctggt 540
 agctatatta tggcgggtaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggttg gtctgtgact cgtattcagt 600
 gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgctgc gctgtattg cggagagaag gtcttacttc 660
 gaaatgcggg gagaggaaaa tgcctgcgag aagaagaatg ctggagagaa agccaagacy 720
 ttcacgcgca tcaagatgc accttcaact atgctcgaga agtctttgga atgcgttgcc 780
 gaagttttca aattgggtgc gctgcttatt caaatgggta tctgtcgat tctgctgctc 840
 ggaatgactc tcaattctgc aattattgga ttgtgcaact tctgcgcag agcataa 897

<210> 135
 <211> 298
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 135
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 1 5 10 15
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
 20 25 30
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110

Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Met Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 136
 <211> 882
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 136
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 acggtcccg gtaacagct atcaagtttt gtaaatagcg caaagattt agacagatca 120
 ataaagttg gaagttctg tctgaatta agcgagatg ttttagatga aactgggggg 180
 gcaggactg atgacatgt tccgcgggc aaggtgtcta aagcactgg ggaagcgga 240
 acaglaattgg ctctaggga tctcttcant gggctctgtc cagcaacctt tcaagtgcg 300
 cgaagctgtc tgcgccattt acgaagcggc ggcgaagaa agaaacatg ctccaagtg 360
 aaagatctct gtgtttttct tagaagaga gtcggcgctg agcctgttaa tgtatttga 420
 ggagcaactt atattacaac ttccggagcg attgcctga cttactctgt taacaagctt 480
 ctgccaacac catctcttct ctccaagcg aaagaagggg tgggaagctt tgttggtat 540
 atcatggcag cgaacctatg ggcattctgt ctgggtctg cttaagtat tagcgagaa 600
 agagcagact gtgaagagcg gtcgtatcgc attcgatgta gtgaagatgg tgaatttgc 660
 gaaggcaatc aattacacgc tatttcgaa gaagaggcta gatctggac tctcallaay 720
 tccagatcgc ctactatgat agaaaaacta ttgagatgg tggcgatgat ctccaagtta 780
 attcctttgc caatttcga tgaattctgt gctatttgg ctgcgggatg tacytgact 840
 tctgaagtta ttggttagg tactttttg tctagagcat aa 882

<210> 137
 <211> 293
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 137
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 1 5 10 15

Asn Ala Phe Phe Thr Arg Pro Gly Asn Lys Leu Ser Arg Phe Val Asn
 25 30
 Ser Ala Lys Gly Leu Asp Arg Ser Ile Lys Val Gly Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Ser Ile Leu Glu Gln Thr Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Asp
 50 55 60
 Ala His Val Thr Ala Ala Lys Val Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Met Ala Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Asn Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Thr
 85 90 95
 Ile Gln Ser Ala Arg Ser Cys Leu Ala His Leu Arg Ala Ala Gly Lys
 100 105 110
 Glu Glu Glu Thr Cys Ser Lys Val Lys Asp Leu Cys Val Ser His Arg
 115 120 125
 Arg Arg Ala Ala Glu Ala Cys Asn Val Ile Gly Gly Ala Thr Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ile Thr Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Lys Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Ala Lys Glu Gly Leu Gly Ala
 165 170 175
 Ser Val Gly Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val Leu Gly
 180 185 190
 Ser Ala Leu Ser Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Glu Arg Cys
 195 200 205
 Asp Arg Ile Arg Cys Ser Glu Asp Gly Glu Ile Cys Glu Gly Asn Lys
 210 215 220
 Leu Thr Ala Ile Ser Glu Glu Lys Ala Arg Ser Trp Thr Leu Ile Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Arg Phe Leu Thr Met Ile Glu Lys Leu Phe Glu Met Val Ala Asp
 245 250 255
 Ile Phe Lys Leu Ile Pro Leu Pro Ile Ser His Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile
 260 265 270
 Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Leu Thr Ser Ala Val Ile Gly Leu Gly Thr
 275 280 285
 Phe Trp Ser Arg Ala
 290

<210> 138

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 138

Asp Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser
 1 5 10 15

<210> 139

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 139

Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
1 5 10 15

<210> 140

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 140

Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile
1 5 10 15
Arg Pro

<210> 141

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 14

Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn Lys
1 5 10 15
Met Leu

<210> 142

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 142

Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser
1 5 10 15
Ser Gln

<210> 143

<211> 17

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 143
Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met Gly
1 5 10 15
Ser

<210> 144
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 144
Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
1 5 10

<210> 145
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 145
Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
1 5

<210> 146
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 146
Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
1 5

<210> 147
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 147
Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr
1 5

<210> 148
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 148
Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr
1 5

<210> 149
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 149
Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
1 5 10

<210> 150
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 150
Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
1 5 10

<210> 151
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 151
Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
1 5

<210> 152
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 152
Gln Ile Phe Val Cys Leu Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Leu Arg Leu
1 5 10 15
Ser Val Ala Ser
20

<210> 153
<211> 20
<212> FRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 153
Glu Arg Leu Arg Leu Arg Leu Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Pro
1 5 10 15
Thr Ser Arg His
20

<210> 154
<211> 20
<212> FRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 154
Ala Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Pro Thr Ser Arg His Ser Glu Leu Ser Val
1 5 10 15
Arg Phe Cys Leu
20

<210> 155
<211> 20
<212> FRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 155
Arg His Ser Glu Leu Ser Val Arg Phe Cys Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Trp
1 5 10 15
Arg Asn Arg Phe
20

<210> 156
<211> 20
<212> FRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 156

Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Trp Arg Asn Arg Phe Phe Leu Pro Lys Leu Lys
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<211> 53

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 157

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Phe Cys Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Trp Arg Asn Arg Phe Phe Leu Pro Lys
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Leu Lys Gln Ile Trp
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<211> 52

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<400> 158

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<210> 168
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<400> 166
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<211> 2949

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 170

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<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 171

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<211> 1593

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

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<212> PRT

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 Leu Leu Ile Met Glu Ala Gly Thr Ser Leu Lys Thr Ser Ser Asp Leu
 450 455 460
 Lys Leu Ala Thr Leu Ser Ile Pro Leu His Ser Leu Asp Thr Glu Lys
 465 470 475 480
 Ser Val Thr Ile His Ala Pro Asn Leu Ser Ile Gln Lys Ile Phe Leu
 485 490 495
 Ser Asn Ser Gly Asp Glu Asn Phe Tyr Glu Asn Val Glu Leu Leu Ser
 500 505 510
 Lys Glu Gln Asn Asn Ile Pro Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Lys Glu Gln Ser
 515 520 525
 His Leu His Leu Pro Asp Gly Asn Leu Ser Ser His Phe Gly Tyr Gln
 530 535 540
 Gly Asp Trp Thr Phe Ser Trp Lys Asp Ser Asp Glu Gly His Ser Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Ile Ala Asn Trp Thr Pro Lys Asn Tyr Val Pro His Pro Glu Arg Gln
 565 570 575
 Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Asn Thr Leu Trp Asn Thr Tyr Ser Asp Met Gln

580 585 590
 Ala Val Gln Ser Met Ile Asn Thr Thr Ala His Gly Gly Ala Tyr Leu
 595 600 605
 Phe Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Phe Tyr Val His Asp
 610 615 620
 Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Ile Asp Asn Trp His His Arg Ser Leu Gly Tyr
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Phe Gly Ile Ser Thr His Ser Leu Asp Asp His Ser Phe Cys Leu
 645 650 655
 Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Leu Gly Lys Ser Ser Asp Ser Phe Ile Thr Ser
 660 665 670
 Thr Glu Thr Thr Ser Tyr Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Ala Gln Leu Ala Thr
 675 680 685
 Ser Leu Met Lys Ile Ser Ala Gln Ala Cys Tyr Asn Glu Ser Ile His
 690 695 700
 Glu Leu Lys Thr Lys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Glu Gly Phe Gly Ser
 705 710 715 720
 Trp His Ser Val Ala Val Ser Gly Glu Val Cys Ala Ser Ile Pro Ile
 725 730 735
 Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Gly Leu Phe Ser Ser Phe Ser Ile Phe Ser Lys
 740 745 750
 Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr Gln Asp Gly Phe Glu Glu Ser Ser Gly
 755 760 765
 Glu Ile Arg Ser Phe Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Arg Asn Ile Ser Leu Pro
 770 775 780
 Ile Gly Ile Thr Phe Glu Lys Lys Ser Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr Tyr Tyr
 785 790 795 800
 Tyr Phe Leu Gly Ala Tyr Ile Gln Asp Leu Lys Arg Asp Val Glu Ser
 805 810 815
 Gly Pro Val Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Met
 820 825 830
 Ala Asn Leu Asp Ser Arg Ala Tyr Met Phe Arg Leu Thr Asn Gln Arg
 835 840 845
 Ala Leu His Arg Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Asn Val Ser Cys Val Leu Arg
 850 855 860
 Gly Gln Ser His Ser Tyr Ser Leu Asp Leu Gly Thr Thr Tyr Arg Phe
 865 870 875 880

<210> 176

<211> 982

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(982)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 176

Met Ile Pro Gln Gly Ile Tyr Asp Gly Glu Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Tyr Thr Val Ile Gly Asp Pro Ser Gly Thr Thr Val Phe Ser Ala
 20 25 30
 Gly Glu Leu Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu Asp Asn Ser Ile Ala Leu Pro
 35 40 45

Leu Ser Cys Phe Gly Asn Leu Leu Gly Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Gly Arg
 50 55 60
 Gly His Ser Leu Thr Phe Glu Asn Ile Arg Thr Ser Thr Asn Gly Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Leu Ser Asn Ser Ala Ala Asp Gly Leu Phe Thr Ile Glu Gly Phe
 85 90 95
 Lys Glu Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Cys Asn Ser Leu Leu Ala Val Leu Pro
 100 105 110
 Ala Ala Thr Thr Asn Lys Gly Ser Gln Thr Pro Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr
 115 120 125
 Pro Ser Asn Gly Thr Ile Tyr Ser Lys Thr Asp Leu Leu Leu Asn
 130 135 140
 Asn Glu Lys Phe Ser Phe Tyr Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Ile Asp Ala Lys Ser Leu Thr Val Gln Gly Ile Ser Lys Leu Cys
 165 170 175
 Val Phe Gln Glu Asn Thr Ala Gln Ala Asp Gly Gly Ala Cys Gln Val
 180 185 190
 Val Thr Ser Phe Ser Ala Met Ala Asn Glu Ala Pro Ile Ala Phe Val
 195 200 205
 Ala Asn Val Ala Gly Val Arg Gly Gly Ile Ala Ala Val Gln Asp
 210 215 220
 Gly Gln Gln Gly Val Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Thr Glu Asp Pro Val Val
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr Ala Val Glu Phe Asp Gly Asn Val Ala Arg
 245 250 255
 Val Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asn Val Ala Phe Leu Asn Asn
 260 265 270
 Gly Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Asn Asn Val Ala Ser Pro Val Tyr Ile Ala
 275 280 285
 Ala Lys Gln Pro Thr Ser Gly Gln Ala Ser Asn Thr Ser Asn Asn Tyr
 290 295 300
 Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Cys Lys Asn Gly Ala Gln Ala Gly Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Asn Asn Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Asp Gly Glu Gly Val Val Phe Phe
 325 330 335
 Ser Ser Asn Val Ala Ala Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys
 340 345 350
 Leu Ser Val Ala Asn Cys Gly Pro Val Gln Phe Leu Arg Asn Ile Ala
 355 360 365
 Asn Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Leu Gly Glu Ser Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu
 370 375 380
 Ser Ala Asp Tyr Gly Asp Ile Ile Phe Asp Gly Asn Leu Lys Arg Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Lys Glu Asn Ala Ala Asp Val Asn Gly Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gln
 405 410 415
 Ala Ile Ser Met Gly Ser Gly Gly Lys Ile Thr Thr Leu Arg Ala Lys
 420 425 430
 Ala Gly His Gln Ile Leu Phe Asn Asp Pro Ile Glu Met Ala Asn Gly
 435 440 445
 Asn Asn Gln Pro Ala Gln Ser Ser Lys Leu Leu Lys Ile Asn Asp Gly
 450 455 460
 Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Thr Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Tyr Gln Asn Val Thr Ile Glu Gln Gly Arg Ile Val Leu Arg Glu Lys

	435		490		495
Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Asn Ser Leu Ser Gln Thr Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr	500		505		510
Met Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Asp Phe Val Thr Pro Gln Pro Pro Gln	515		520		525
Gln Pro Pro Ala Ala Asn Gln Leu Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu His Leu	530		535		540
Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Ala Asn Asn Ala Val Thr Asn Pro Pro Thr	545		550		555
Asn Pro Pro Ala Gln Asp Ser His Pro Ala Val Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr	560		565		570
Ala Gly Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Gly Pro Ile Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Asp	575		580		585
Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Arg Tyr Asp Trp Leu Gly Ser Asn Gln Lys Ile	590		595		600
Asn Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly Thr Lys Pro Pro Ala Asn Ala Pro	605		610		615
Ser Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Asn Glu Met Pro Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly	620		625		630
Ser Trp Lys Leu Ala Trp Asp Pro Asn Thr Ala Asn Asn Gly Pro Tyr	635		640		645
Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys Thr Gly Tyr Asn Pro Gly Pro Glu	650		655		660
Arg Val Ala Ser Leu Val Pro Asn Ser Leu Trp Gly Ser Ile Leu Asp	665		670		675
Ile Arg Ser Ala His Ser Ala Ile Gln Ala Ser Val Asp Gly Arg Ser	680		685		690
Tyr Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Val Ser Gly Val Ser Asn Phe Phe Tyr His	695		700		705
Asp Arg Asp Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Ser Gly Gly Tyr	710		715		720
Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Ser Tyr Phe Gly Ser Ser Met Phe Gly Leu Ala	725		730		735
Phe Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Ser Lys Asp Tyr Val Val Cys Arg Ser	740		745		750
Asn His His Ala Cys Ile Gly Ser Val Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Gln Ala	755		760		765
Leu Cys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Phe Gly Asp Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala Ser Tyr	770		775		780
Gly Phe Gly Asn Gln His Met Lys Thr Ser Tyr Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu	785		790		795
Ser Asp Val Arg Trp Asp Asn Asn Cys Leu Ala Gly Glu Ile Gly Ala	800		805		810
Gly Leu Pro Ile Val Ile Thr Pro Ser Lys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Glu Leu	815		820		825
Arg Pro Phe Val Gln Ala Glu Phe Ser Tyr Ala Asp His Glu Ser Phe	830		835		840
Thr Glu Glu Gly Asp Gln Ala Arg Ala Phe Lys Ser Gly His Leu Leu	845		850		855
Asn Leu Ser Val Pro Val Gly Val Lys Phe Asp Arg Cys Ser Ser Thr	860		865		870
His Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Phe Met Ala Ala Tyr Ile Cys Asp Ala Tyr	875		880		885
Arg Thr Ile Ser Gly Thr Glu Thr Thr Leu Leu Ser His Gln Glu Thr	890		895		900
	905		910		915
	920		925		

Trp Thr Thr Asp Ala Phe His Leu Ala Arg His Gly Val Val Val Arg
 930 935 940
 Gly Ser Met Tyr Ala Ser Leu Thr Ser Asn Ile Glu Val Tyr Gly His
 945 950 955 960
 Gly Arg Tyr Glu Tyr Arg Asp Ala Ser Arg Gly Tyr Gly Leu Ser Ala
 965 970 975
 Gly Ser Lys Val Xaa Phe
 980

<210> 177

<211> 964

<212> FRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 177

Met Lys Lys Ala Phe Phe Phe Phe Leu Ile Gly Asn Ser Leu Ser Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Ala Arg Glu Val Pro Ser Arg Ile Phe Leu Met Pro Asn Ser Val
 20 25 30
 Pro Asp Pro Thr Lys Glu Ser Leu Ser Asn Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Gly
 35 40 45
 Asp Thr His Asn Leu Thr Asn Cys Tyr Leu Asp Asn Leu Arg Tyr Ile
 50 55 60
 Leu Ala Ile Leu Gln Lys Thr Pro Asn Glu Gly Ala Ala Val Thr Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Asp Tyr Leu Ser Phe Phe Asp Thr Glu Lys Glu Gly Ile Tyr Phe
 85 90 95
 Ala Lys Asn Leu Thr Pro Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Tyr Ala Ser
 100 105 110
 Pro Asn Ser Pro Thr Val Glu Ile Arg Asp Thr Ile Gly Pro Val Ile
 115 120 125
 Phe Glu Asn Asn Thr Cys Cys Arg Leu Phe Thr Trp Arg Asn Pro Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ala Ala Asp Lys Ile Arg Glu Gly Gly Ala Ile His Ala Gln Asn Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Ile Asn His Asn His Asp Val Val Gly Phe Met Lys Asn Phe Ser
 165 170 175
 Tyr Val Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Thr Ala Asn Thr Phe Val Val Ser
 180 185 190
 Glu Asn Gln Ser Cys Phe Leu Phe Met Asp Asn Ile Lys Ile Gln Thr
 195 200 205
 Asn Thr Ala Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Gly Thr Ser Asn Ser
 210 215 220
 Phe Glu Ser Asn Asn Cys Asp Leu Phe Phe Ile Asn Asn Ala Cys Cys
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Pro Ile Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Asn Arg
 245 250 255
 Gly Asn Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Asn Arg Cys Phe Lys Asn Val Glu Thr
 260 265 270
 Ala Ser Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Lys Val Thr Thr Arg
 275 280 285
 Leu Asp Val Thr Gly Asn Arg Gly Arg Ile Phe Phe Ser Asp Asn Ile
 290 295 300
 Thr Lys Asn Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Pro Val Val Thr Leu Val
 305 310 315 320

Asp Asn Gly Pro Thr Tyr Phe Ile Asn Asn Ile Ala Asn Asn Lys Gly
 325 330 335
 Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ile Asp Gly Thr Ser Asn Ser Lys Ile Ser Ala Asp
 340 345 350
 Arg His Ala Ile Ile Phe Asn Glu Asn Ile Val Thr Asn Val Thr Asn
 355 360 365
 Ala Asn Gly Thr Ser Thr Ser Ala Asn Pro Pro Arg Arg Asn Ala Ile
 370 375 380
 Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Ile Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Gln Asn Leu Ile Phe Tyr Asp Pro Ile Glu Val Ser Asn Ala Gly Val
 405 410 415
 Ser Val Ser Phe Asn Lys Glu Ala Asp Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Val Phe
 420 425 430
 Ser Gly Ala Thr Val Asn Ser Ala Asp Phe His Gln Arg Asn Leu Gln
 435 440 445
 Thr Lys Thr Pro Ala Pro Leu Thr Leu Ser Asn Gly Phe Leu Cys Ile
 450 455 460
 Glu Asp His Ala Gln Leu Thr Val Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Thr Gly Gly
 465 470 475 480
 Val Val Ser Leu Gly Asn Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Cys Tyr Lys Asn Gly
 485 490 495
 Thr Gly Asp Ser Ala Ser Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr Leu Lys His Ile Gly
 500 505 510
 Leu Asn Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys Ser Gly Ala Glu Ile Pro Leu Leu
 515 520 525
 Trp Val Glu Pro Thr Asn Asn Ser Asn Asn Tyr Thr Ala Asp Thr Ala
 530 535 540
 Ala Thr Phe Ser Leu Ser Asp Val Lys Leu Ser Leu Ile Asp Asp Tyr
 545 550 555 560
 Gly Asn Ser Pro Tyr Glu Ser Thr Asp Leu Thr His Ala Leu Ser Ser
 565 570 575
 Gln Pro Met Leu Ser Ile Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Asn Gln Leu Gln Ser
 580 585 590
 Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Ser Gly Leu Asn Val Pro His Tyr Gly Trp Gln
 595 600 605
 Gly Leu Trp Thr Trp Gly Trp Ala Lys Thr Gln Asp Pro Glu Pro Ala
 610 615 620
 Ser Ser Ala Thr Ile Thr Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala Asn Arg Phe His Arg
 625 630 635 640
 Thr Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Leu Pro Ala Gly Tyr Val Pro Ser Pro Lys
 645 650 655
 His Arg Ser Pro Leu Ile Ala Asn Thr Leu Trp Gly Asn Met Leu Leu
 660 665 670
 Ala Thr Glu Ser Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Glu Leu Thr Pro Ser Gly His
 675 680 685
 Pro Phe Thr Gly Ile Thr Gly Gly Gly Leu Gly Met Met Val Tyr Gln
 690 695 700
 Asp Pro Arg Glu Asn His Pro Gly Phe His Met Arg Ser Ser Gly Tyr
 705 710 715 720
 Ser Ala Gly Met Ile Ala Gly Gln Thr His Thr Phe Ser Leu Lys Phe
 725 730 735
 Ser Gln Thr Tyr Thr Lys Leu Asn Glu Arg Tyr Ala Lys Asn Asn Val
 740 745 750
 Ser Ser Lys Asn Tyr Ser Cys Gln Gly Glu Met Leu Phe Ser Leu Gln

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      755              760              765
Glu Gly Phe Leu Leu Thr Lys Leu Val Gly Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asp
770              775              780
His Asn Cys His His Phe Tyr Thr Gln Gly Glu Asn Leu Thr Ser Gln
785              790              795              800
Gly Thr Phe Arg Ser Gln Thr Met Gly Gly Ala Val Phe Phe Asp Leu
      805              810              815
Pro Met Lys Pro Phe Gly Ser Thr His Ile Leu Thr Ala Pro Phe Leu
      820              825              830
Gly Ala Leu Gly Ile Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ser His Phe Thr Glu Val Gly
      835              840              845
Ala Tyr Pro Arg Ser Phe Ser Thr Lys Thr Pro Leu Ile Asn Val Leu
      850              855              860
Val Pro Ile Gly Val Lys Gly Ser Phe Met Asn Ala Thr His Arg Pro
      865              870              875              880
Gln Ala Trp Thr Val Glu Leu Ala Tyr Gln Pro Val Leu Tyr Arg Gln
      885              890              895
Glu Pro Gly Ile Ala Thr Gln Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Gly Ile Trp Phe
      900              905              910
Gly Ser Gly Ser Pro Ser Ser Arg His Ala Met Ser Tyr Lys Ile Ser
      915              920              925
Gln Gln Thr Gln Pro Leu Ser Trp Leu Thr Leu His Phe Gln Tyr His
      930              935              940
Gly Phe Tyr Ser Ser Ser Thr Phe Cys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Gly Glu Ile
      945              950              955              960
Ala Leu Arg Phe

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<210> 178

<211> 1530

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 178

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Met Ser Ser Glu Lys Asp Ile Lys Ser Thr Cys Ser Lys Phe Ser Leu
1          5          10          15
Ser Val Val Ala Ala Ile Leu Ala Ser Val Ser Gly Leu Ala Ser Cys
      20          25          30
Val Asp Leu His Ala Gly Gly Gln Ser Val Asn Glu Leu Val Tyr Val
      35          40          45
Gly Pro Gln Ala Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Gln Ile Arg Asp Leu Phe Val
      50          55          60
Gly Ser Lys Asp Ser Gln Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr Arg Leu Ile Val Gly
      65          70          75          80
Asp Pro Ser Ser Phe Gln Glu Lys Asp Ala Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys
      85          90          95
Val Glu Gln Ser Thr Leu Phe Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Val Val Phe Gln
      100          105          110
Gly Val Asp Gln Gln Asp Gln Val Ser Ser Gln Gly Leu Ile Cys Ser
      115          120          125
Phe Thr Ser Ser Asn Leu Asp Ser Pro Arg Asp Gly Glu Ser Phe Leu
      130          135          140
Gly Ile Ala Phe Val Gly Asp Ser Ser Lys Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Thr
      145          150          155          160
Asp Val Lys Ala Ser Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ser Thr Glu Asp

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165 170 175
 Leu Ile Phe Glu Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu Phe Ala Ser Cys Ser
 180 185 190
 Ser Leu Glu Gln Gly Gly Ala Cys Ala Gln Ser Ile Leu Ile His
 195 200 205
 Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Gln Val Lys His Cys Thr Thr Ala Val Asn Ala
 210 215 220
 Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Asn Asp His Leu Gly Phe Gly Gly Ala Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Val Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Tyr Met Pro Ala
 245 250 255
 Gly Asp Met Val Val Ala Asn Cys Asp Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly
 260 265 270
 Asn Ser Ala Asn Phe Ala Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Gly Lys
 275 280 285
 Val Leu Phe Val Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys Thr Ser Phe Ile Glu Asn Arg
 290 295 300
 Ala Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Ser Asp Ile Ala Phe Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Asn Cys Ala Glu Leu Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Cys Ala Ile Gly Thr Glu
 325 330 335
 Asp Lys Gly Ser Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Val
 340 345 350
 Leu Leu Gln Gly Asn His Gly Ile Thr Cys Asp Lys Asn Glu Ser Ala
 355 360 365
 Ser Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Ile Ser Asp Asn
 370 375 380
 Glu Gly Pro Val Val Phe Arg Asp Ser Thr Ala Cys Leu Gly Gly Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Ile Ala Ala Gln Glu Ile Val Ser Ile Gln Asn Asn Gln Ala Gly
 405 410 415
 Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly Gly Lys Ala Ser Phe Gly Gly Gly Ile Ala Cys
 420 425 430
 Gly Ser Phe Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Asp
 435 440 445
 Ile Ser Lys Asn Leu Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Ser Arg Thr Leu Cys Thr
 450 455 460
 Thr Ser Asp Leu Gly Gln Met Glu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Phe
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Glu Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Thr Phe Lys
 485 490 495
 Asp Asn Ile Val Lys Thr Phe Ala Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu Gly Gly
 500 505 510
 Gly Ala Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly Lys Val Glu Ile Thr Asn Asn Ser Gly
 515 520 525
 Gly Ile Ser Phe Thr Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Thr
 530 535 540
 Gln Glu Glu Phe Pro Leu Phe Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly Arg Pro Leu Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Gly Tyr Ser Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu Gly Arg Glu Val Ala Ile
 565 570 575
 Leu His Asn Ala Ala Val Val Phe Glu Gln Asn Arg Leu Gln Cys Ser
 580 585 590
 Glu Glu Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly Gly Ala Val His
 595 600 605

Gly Met Asp Ser Thr Ser Ile Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Arg Phe Gly
 610 615 620
 Asn Asn Tyr Ala Met Gly Gln Gly Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Leu Ser
 625 630 635 640
 Lys Thr Val Gln Leu Ala Gly Asn Gly Ser Val Asp Phe Ser Arg Asn
 645 650 655
 Ile Ala Ser Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Gln Ala Ser Glu Gly Asn Cys
 660 665 670
 Glu Leu Val Asp Asn Gly Tyr Val Leu Phe Arg Asp Asn Arg Gly Arg
 675 680 685
 Val Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg Gly Asp Val Val Ile Ser
 690 695 700
 Gly Asn Lys Gly Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Ala Thr Arg Leu
 705 710 715 720
 Tyr Val Glu Glu Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro
 725 730 735
 Glu Gln Lys Asp Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Gln
 740 745 750
 Ser Phe Ile Thr Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu Phe Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly
 755 760 765
 Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Ala Lys Arg
 770 775 780
 Arg Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala Lys Arg Val Arg Ile Val
 785 790 795 800
 Asp Asn Gln Glu Ala Val Val Phe Ser Asn Asn Phe Ser Asp Ile Tyr
 805 810 815
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg Glu Glu Asp Lys Leu Asp
 820 825 830
 Gly Gln Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Ile Ser Gly Asn Ala Gly Asp Val Val
 835 840 845
 Phe Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Lys Arg Asp Glu His Leu Pro His Thr Gly
 850 855 860
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr Ile Ser Gln Asn Thr Gly
 865 870 875 880
 Asn Val Leu Phe Tyr Asn Asn Val Ala Cys Ser Gly Gly Ala Val Arg
 885 890 895
 Ile Glu Asp His Gly Asn Val Leu Leu Glu Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp Ile
 900 905 910
 Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala Gln Gly Ser Asp Ala Ile
 915 920 925
 Tyr Phe Ala Gly Lys Glu Ser His Ile Thr Ala Leu Asn Ala Thr Glu
 930 935 940
 Gly His Ala Ile Val Phe His Asp Ala Leu Val Phe Glu Asn Leu Lys
 945 950 955 960
 Glu Arg Lys Ser Ala Glu Val Leu Leu Ile Asn Ser Arg Glu Asn Pro
 965 970 975
 Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Arg Phe Leu Glu Ala Glu Ser Lys Val Pro
 980 985 990
 Gln Cys Ile His Val Gln Gln Gly Ser Leu Glu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ala
 995 1000 1005
 Thr Leu Cys Ser Tyr Gly Phe Lys Gln Asp Ala Gly Ala Lys Leu Val
 1010 1015 1020
 Leu Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Pro Val
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Gln Gly His Ala Ile Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala Glu Ile Glu Ser Ser Ser

1045 1050 1055
 Glu Pro Glu Gly Ala His Ser Leu Trp Ile Ala Lys Asn Ala Gln Thr
 1060 1065 1070
 Thr Val Pro Met Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Leu Ala Ser
 1075 1080 1085
 Phe Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Thr Val Glu Ala Pro Gln Val Ile
 1090 1095 1100
 Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly Glu Leu Asn Leu Glu Leu
 1105 1110 1115 1120
 Val Asn Thr Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Glu Asn His Ala Leu Leu Lys Asn
 1125 1130 1135
 Glu Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Met Ser Phe Val Ala Ser Ser Asp Glu Ala
 1140 1145 1150
 Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Asp Leu Gln Ile His Val
 1155 1160 1165
 Ala Thr Pro Glu Ile Glu Glu Asp Thr Tyr Gly His Met Gly Asp Trp
 1170 1175 1180
 Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Gln Asp Gly Thr Leu Val Ile Asn Trp Asn Pro
 1185 1190 1195 1200
 Thr Gly Tyr Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala Gly Ala Leu Val Phe Asn
 1205 1210 1215
 Ala Leu Trp Glu Glu Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Lys Asn Ala Arg
 1220 1225 1230
 Phe Ala His Asn Leu Thr Ala Gln Arg Met Glu Phe Asp Tyr Ser Thr
 1235 1240 1245
 Asn Val Trp Gly Phe Ala Phe Gly Gly Phe Arg Thr Leu Ser Ala Glu
 1250 1255 1260
 Asn Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Gly Tyr Lys Gly Ala Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ser
 1265 1270 1275 1280
 Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Gln Leu Met Glu Asp Phe Val Leu Gly Val Ser
 1285 1290 1295
 Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Lys Met Asp Ser Gln Lys Phe Asp Ala Glu
 1300 1305 1310
 Val Ser Arg Lys Gly Val Val Gly Ser Val Tyr Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala
 1315 1320 1325
 Gly Ser Trp Phe Phe Lys Gly Gln Tyr Ser Leu Gly Glu Thr Gln Asn
 1330 1335 1340
 Asp Met Lys Thr Arg Tyr Gly Val Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser Ala Ser Trp
 1345 1350 1355 1360
 Thr Ser Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Asp Ala Leu Val Glu Tyr Arg Ser Leu
 1365 1370 1375
 Val Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Thr Phe Tyr Ala Leu His Phe Asn Pro Tyr
 1380 1385 1390
 Val Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Ser Met Lys Phe Pro Gly Phe Thr Glu Gln
 1395 1400 1405
 Gly Arg Glu Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala Ser Leu Thr Asn Ile Thr
 1410 1415 1420
 Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Lys Phe Glu Leu Ala Phe Ile Lys Gly Gln Phe
 1425 1430 1435 1440
 Ser Glu Val Asn Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr Ala Trp Glu Ala Tyr Arg
 1445 1450 1455
 Lys Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ala Gly Phe Asp Trp
 1460 1465 1470
 Glu Gly Ala Pro Met Asp Leu Pro Arg Gln Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu
 1475 1480 1485

Glu Asn Asn Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe Ser Thr Val Leu Gly Leu
 1490 1495 1500
 Thr Ala Phe Cys Gly Gly Phe Thr Ser Thr Asp Ser Lys Leu Gly Tyr
 1505 1510 1515 1520
 Glu Ala Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Leu Ile Phe
 1525 1530

<210> 179
 <211> 1776
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 179
 Ala Ile Met Lys Phe Met Ser Ala Thr Ala Val Phe Ala Ala Val Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Ser Val Thr Glu Ala Ser Ser Ile Gln Asp Gln Ile Lys Asn Thr
 20 25 30
 Asp Cys Asn Val Ser Lys Val Gly Tyr Ser Thr Ser Gln Ala Phe Thr
 35 40 45
 Asp Met Met Leu Ala Asp Asn Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ala Ala Asp Ser Val
 50 55 60
 Ser Phe Tyr Asp Phe Ser Thr Ser Ser Gly Leu Pro Arg Lys His Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Ala Ser Pro Thr Thr Glu Gly Val Ser Ser
 85 90 95
 Ser Ser Gly Glu Asn Thr Glu Asn Ser Gln Asp Ser Ala Pro Ser Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Glu Thr Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Asn Gly Gly Ile
 115 120 125
 Ile Tyr Ala Arg Glu Lys Leu Thr Ile Ser Glu Ser Gln Asp Ser Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Asn Pro Ser Ile Glu Leu His Asp Asn Ser Phe Phe Gly Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Asp His Arg Val Ala Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Ala
 165 170 175
 Ile Tyr Gly Glu Lys Glu Val Val Phe Glu Asn Ile Lys Ser Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Val Glu Val Asn Ile Ser Val Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Val Tyr Ala Lys
 195 200 205
 Glu Arg Val Ser Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Phe Ser Ser Asn
 210 215 220
 Gly Gly Glu Gln Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Glu Gln Asp Met Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Ser Asp Cys Asn Asn Val His Phe Gln Gly Asn Ala Ala Gly Ala
 245 250 255
 Thr Ala Val Lys Gln Cys Leu Asp Glu Glu Met Ile Val Leu Leu Thr
 260 265 270
 Glu Cys Val Asp Ser Leu Ser Glu Asp Thr Leu Asp Ser Thr Pro Glu
 275 280 285
 Thr Glu Gln Thr Lys Ser Asn Gly Asn Gln Asp Gly Ser Ser Glu Thr
 290 295 300
 Lys Asp Thr Gln Val Ser Glu Ser Pro Glu Ser Thr Pro Ser Pro Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Thr Glu Lys Ser Leu Thr
 325 330 335

Ile Thr Gly Ile Thr Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Val Ser Asn Ile Ala Thr
 340 345 350
 Asp Ser Gly Ala Gly Val Phe Thr Lys Glu Asn Leu Ser Cys Thr Asn
 355 360 365
 Thr Asn Ser Leu Gln Phe Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Gly Gln His Gly Gly
 370 375 380
 Gly Ala Tyr Val Thr Gln Thr Met Ser Val Thr Asn Thr Thr Ser Glu
 385 390 395
 Ser Ile Thr Thr Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Ser Glu Asn
 400 405
 Thr Ala Lys Gly His Gly Gly Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Lys Leu Ser Leu
 420 425 430
 Ser Asn Leu Lys Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Lys Asn Ser Ala Lys Glu Ser
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 Ser Lys Gln Ser Leu Phe Asn Ser Asn Tyr Ser Lys Gln Gly Gly Gly
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 Arg Ile Lys Tyr Asn Lys Ala Gly Thr Phe Glu Thr Lys Lys Ile Thr
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 385 390 395 400
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 405 410 415
 Ser Gly Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ser Asp Ser Asp Thr Ser Glu Thr Val
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<211> 2601

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

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<211> 2847

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 186

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<211> 2456

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<213> Chlamydia

<400> 187

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tatctgaac	aagatattgt	aactcagtat	tgcacaatg	tactattcca	aggggaatgt	720
gagggagaaa	cagcagtaaa	acaaatgctg	gargagaaa	rgatcgtat	gcttccagaa	780
tccgttgata	gcttatccga	agatacactg	gatagcactc	cagaaacgga	acagcctaag	840
tcaaatggaa	atcaagatgg	tctgtctgaa	acaaaagata	cacaagratc	agaatcaaca	900
gaatcaactc	ctagccccga	cgatgttlla	ggttaaggtg	gtgttatctc	tacaaaaaaa	960
tcttgaaca	tactgggaat	tatcggagct	ctagatttg	tcaatgaact	agttaccgat	1020
tctggagcag	gtgtattcc	taaaagaaaa	tgtctttgca	ccaaacagaa	tagctctacg	1080
ttttgaaaa	actctggcag	tcaactatga	ggagagacct	agcttactca	aaactgtctc	1140
gttactaata	caactatga	aggtataact	actccctc	tctgagaga	agtgtatttc	1200
tctgaanaa	cagctaaagg	gcacgttgg	ggtatcgcga	ctcaaaactc	tcttattctc	1260
aatttcaaaa	cggtgactct	cactaaaaac	tctgcaaaag	agctctggag	agctattttt	1320
acagactctag	cgcttatacc	acaaacagat	accccgagct	cttctacccc	ctctctctcc	1380
tccgtccaaa	gcactcccca	agtagtctct	tctgctaaaa	taaatcgatt	cttgcctctc	1440
acggcgagaac	cgggagccccc	tctcttaaca	gaggtctgag	ctgatcaaac	ggatcaaaac	1500
gaactctctg	atactaatag	cgatatagac	ctgtcattg	agaacatttt	caatgtcgtc	1560
atcaactaaa	acactctctg	gaaaaagga	ggggctattt	acgggaaaaa	agctaaactt	1620
tccgttatta	acaaattgga	actttcaggg	aattctccc	agagctagg	aggaggtctc	1680
tgttttaactg	aaagcgtaga	atttgatgca	attggatcgc	tcttatccca	ctataactct	1740
gtgtctaaag	aaagtcgggt	tattctattc	aaaaaggtta	ctctatctaa	ctctcaagttc	1800
acttctactt	tgcagatga	ccctgttcaa	ctaatagta	aaagcactcc	tgaagctcca	1860
gaagagcttc	ctccagtaga	agggaagag	tctacagaaa	cgaaaaatcc	gaatcttaac	1920
acagaagaaa	gttcgtgata	caactaaact	gaaggtctc	aaagggatcc	tgtctatata	1980
ggagcgtggt	rrgrraacaa	rgatgtccaa	gacacatcag	atarrggaaa	cgctgaatct	2040
ggagacacac	tacaagattc	tcccccattc	aatgagaaa	atacccttcc	caatagtagt	2100
attgatcaat	ctaaagaaaa	cacagagaaa	rratrrgata	grraarntga	ggaaataact	2160
racagagagt	tctactgttc	ctctaaaaat	ggatcatata	ctctctaaag	tggagagaga	2220
gtctctctcag	gggtctctct	aggagacaaa	ctatctctct	caaaagcttg	cttagctaaa	2280
agcttatctg	cgagtaactg	tagctctctc	gtatctaat	ctctcaggtc	agaacttact	2340
grratctctg	ataactcaga	ctctctctca	tctggagata	ggctctggga	ctctgaagga	2400

ccagctagcgc cagaagcctgg ttclacaaca gaaactctta ctttaaatagg aggaaggtgct 2460
 atctga 2466

<210> 188
 <211> 1578
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 188
 atgcattacc atcaccatca caggcccgcg tccgataant tccagctgtc ccagggtggg 50
 caggagttcc ccatcccgat cgggcagcgc atggcgatcg cgggcagatg caagcttccc 120
 accgttcata ccagggtatc cggcttcttc ggtttgggtg ttatgcacaa caacggcaac 180
 ggccgacgag tccaaagcgt gatccggagc gtccgggag caagctctcg catctccac 240
 ggccgagctga tcaacgcgct cgaacggcgt ccgaticact cggacacgc gatggcgac 300
 gggttaacg ggcattccac cgg-gagcgc atctcgatga cttggcaaac caagtgggc 360
 ggccagcgtg cagggaacgt gacattggcc gaagaaacccc cggcgcaatt cncctagta 420
 ccagaggttt caccgctgcc cgtggggaaat ccagctgaac caagtttatt aatcgatggc 480
 acctatgggg aaggtgcttc aggaagctct tgcgactctt cggctacttg gctgacgcc 540
 attagctacc ggccaggata ctacggagat tatgttttcg acgctgatt aaaagttgat 600
 gtgaataaaa cttttagcgg catgctgcca actcctacgc aggttatagg taacgaag; 660
 aatctaate agccagaagc aatatggcaga ccgaacatcg cttacggag gcata-gcaa 720
 gatcgagagt gattttcaaa tccagcttcc ctgaccttaa asatttggga tcacttcgac 780
 attttctgca ctttaagggg atccaatgga taattcaag caagctcgag tgaattcaac 840
 ttggttgagt taataaggtt tccagctgca agttcaatc ctacggtat tccaatgcaa 900
 ctcttcaacy taaggcattac ccaaggtggt gtggaaattt atacagacac atcattttct 960
 tggcgctag ntqacgctgg agctttatgg gaatgtggt gtacacattt aggaagctgag 1020
 ttcacatag ctcaatctaa ccttaagatt gagatgctca acgtcaactt aagcccgaca 1080
 caatttgrga ttcaacaacc aaagagctat aaaggagcta gctcgaattt tccattacct 1140
 ataacggctg gaacaacaga agctacagac accaaatcag ctacaaata ataccatgaa 1200
 tggcaagtag gctctgccc gtcttcaga ttgaatatgc ttgllccala tattgygta 1260
 aactggtcaa gagcaacttt tgaatcgat actatcgca ttgctcaacc taattataaa 1320
 tggagatttc ttaaatattc tacaaggaa ccaagctta taggalcaac cauctycttg 1380
 cccaataa gtagcaagga tgcctatct gatgccttc aaattgcttc gattcagctc 1440
 aacaataga agcttagaaa agcttgggt gtacgttg gtgcaacgt atcgagcgt 1500
 gacaattggt caatcaatgg tgaagcagc ttaataaatg aaagagctgc tcaatgaa 1560
 gcaaatcc gcttctaa 1578

<210> 189
 <211> 866
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>
 <221> VARIANT
 <222> (1)... (866)
 <223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 189
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 Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Asn Pro Asn His Val Val Cys Thr
 20 25 30
 Phe Phe Glu Asp Cys Thr Met Glu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ala Leu Cys Ala
 35 40 45
 His Ala Ser Gln Asp Asp Pro Leu Tyr Val Leu Gly Asn Ser Tyr Cys

50 55 60
 Trp Phe Val Ser Lys Leu His Ile Thr Asp Pro Lys Glu Ala Leu Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Glu Lys Gly Asp Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Phe
 85 90 95
 Thr Asp Cys Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Ile His Gln Lys
 100 105 110
 Asn Gly Gln Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Asn Gly Ser Met Ser Phe Cys Arg
 115 120 125
 Asn His Ala Glu Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe Ser
 130 135 140
 Leu Gln His Asn Tyr Leu Phe Thr Ala Phe Glu Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Gln Ala Gln Thr Phe Ser Leu Ser Arg Asn
 165 170 175
 Val Ser Pro Ile Ser Phe Ala Arg Asn Arg Ala Asp Leu Asn Gly Gly
 180 185 190
 Ala Ile Cys Cys Ser Asn Leu Ile Cys Ser Gly Asn Val Asn Pro Leu
 195 200 205
 Phe Phe Thr Gly Asn Ser Ala Thr Asn Gly Gly Xaa Ile Cys Cys Ile
 210 215 220
 Ser Asp Leu Asn Thr Ser Glu Lys Gly Ser Leu Ser Leu Ala Cys Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Xaa Thr Leu Phe Ala Ser Asn Ser Ala Lys Glu Lys Gly Gly Ala
 245 250 255
 Ile Tyr Ala Lys His Met Val Leu Arg Tyr Asn Gly Pro Val Ser Phe
 260 265 270
 Ile Asn Asn Ser Ala Lys Ile Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ile Gln Ser Gly
 275 280 285
 Gly Ser Leu Ser Ile Leu Ala Gly Glu Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Gln Asn
 290 295 300
 Asn Ser Gln Arg Thr Ser Asp Gln Gly Leu Val Arg Asn Ala Ile Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Glu Lys Asp Ala Ile Leu Ser Ser Leu Glu Ala Arg Asn Gly Asp
 325 330 335
 Ile Leu Phe Phe Asp Pro Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser
 340 345 350
 Pro Leu Pro Ser Ser Leu Gln Ala Ser Val Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Ala
 355 360 365
 Thr Ala Ser Pro Leu Val Ile Gln Thr Ser Ala Asn Arg Ser Val Ile
 370 375 380
 Phe Ser Ser Glu Arg Leu Ser Glu Glu Glu Lys Thr Pro Asp Asn Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Ser Gln Leu Gln Gln Pro Ile Glu Leu Lys Ser Gly Arg Leu Val
 405 410 415
 Leu Lys Asp Arg Ala Val Leu Ser Xaa Pro Ser Leu Ser Gln Asp Pro
 420 425 430
 Gln Ala Leu Leu Ile Met Glu Ala Gly Thr Ser Leu Lys Thr Ser Xaa
 435 440 445
 Asp Leu Lys Leu Xaa Thr Xaa Ser Ile Pro Leu His Ser Leu Asp Thr
 450 455 460
 Glu Lys Ser Val Thr Ile His Ala Pro Asn Leu Ser Ile Gln Lys Ile
 465 470 475 480
 Phe Leu Ser Asn Ser Gly Asp Glu Asn Phe Tyr Glu Asn Val Glu Leu
 485 490 495

Leu Ser Lys Glu Gln Asn Asn Ile Pro Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Lys Glu
 500 505 510
 Gln Ser His Leu His Leu Pro Asp Gly Asn Leu Ser Ser His Phe Gly
 515 520 525
 Tyr Gln Gly Asp Trp Thr Phe Ser Trp Lys Asp Ser Asp Glu Gly His
 530 535 540
 Ser Leu Ile Ala Asn Trp Thr Pro Lys Asn Tyr Val Pro His Pro Glu
 545 550 555 560
 Arg Gln Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Asn Thr Leu Trp Asn Thr Tyr Ser Asp
 565 570 575
 Met Gln Ala Val Gln Ser Met Ile Asn Thr Thr Ala His Gly Gly Ala
 580 585 590
 Tyr Leu Phe Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Phe Tyr Val
 595 600 605
 His Asp Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Ile Asp Asn Trp His His Arg Ser Leu
 610 615 620
 Gly Tyr Leu Phe Gly Ile Ser Thr His Ser Leu Asp Asp His Ser Phe
 625 630 635 640
 Cys Leu Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Leu Gly Lys Ser Ser Asp Ser Phe Ile
 645 650 655
 Thr Ser Thr Glu Thr Thr Ser Tyr Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Ala Gln Leu
 660 665 670
 Ala Thr Ser Leu Met Lys Ile Ser Ala Gln Ala Cys Tyr Asn Glu Ser
 675 680
 Ile His Glu Leu Lys Thr Lys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Glu Gly Phe
 690 695 700
 Gly Ser Trp His Ser Val Ala Val Ser Gly Glu Val Cys Ala Ser Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Gly Leu Phe Ser Ser Phe Ser Ile Phe
 725 730 735
 Ser Lys Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr Gln Asp Gly Phe Glu Glu Ser
 740 745 750
 Ser Gly Glu Ile Arg Ser Phe Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Arg Asn Ile Ser
 755 760 765
 Leu Pro Ile Gly Ile Thr Phe Glu Lys Lys Ser Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr
 770 775 780
 Tyr Tyr Tyr Phe Leu Gly Ala Tyr Ile Gln Asp Leu Lys Arg Asp Val
 785 790 795 800
 Glu Ser Gly Pro Val Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Trp Asp Ala
 805 810 815
 Pro Met Ala Asn Leu Asp Ser Arg Ala Tyr Met Phe Arg Leu Thr Asn
 820 825 830
 Gln Arg Ala Leu His Arg Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Asn Val Ser Cys Val
 835 840 845
 Leu Arg Gly Gln Ser His Ser Tyr Ser Leu Asp Leu Gly Thr Thr Tyr
 850 855 860
 Arg Phe
 865

<210> 190

<211> 1006

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 190

Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Val Pro His His His His Met Ile Pro Gln Gly Ile Tyr Asp
 20 25 30
 Gly Glu Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Phe Pro Tyr Thr Val Ile Gly Asp Pro
 35 40 45
 Ser Gly Thr Thr Val Phe Ser Ala Gly Glu Leu Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu
 50 55 60
 Asp Asn Ser Ile Ala Ala Leu Pro Leu Ser Cys Phe Gly Asn Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Gly Arg Gly His Ser Leu Thr Phe Glu Asn
 85 90 95
 Ile Arg Thr Ser Thr Asn Gly Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn Ser Ala Ala Asp
 100 105 110
 Gly Leu Phe Thr Ile Glu Gly Phe Lys Glu Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Cys
 115 120 125
 Asn Ser Leu Leu Ala Val Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Thr Asn Lys Gly Ser
 130 135 140
 Gln Thr Pro Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Pro Ser Asn Gly Thr Ile Tyr Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Thr Asp Leu Leu Leu Leu Asn Asn Glu Lys Phe Ser Phe Tyr Ser
 165 170 175
 Asn Leu Val Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Asp Ala Lys Ser Leu Thr
 180 185 190
 Val Gln Gly Ile Ser Lys Leu Cys Val Phe Gln Glu Asn Thr Ala Gln
 195 200 205
 Ala Asp Gly Gly Ala Cys Gln Val Val Thr Ser Phe Ser Ala Met Ala
 210 215 220
 Asn Glu Ala Pro Ile Ala Phe Val Ala Asn Val Ala Gly Val Arg Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Gly Ile Ala Ala Val Gln Asp Gly Gln Gln Gly Val Ser Ser Ser
 245 250 255
 Thr Ser Thr Glu Asp Pro Val Val Ser Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr Ala Val
 260 265 270
 Glu Phe Asp Gly Asn Val Ala Arg Val Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Tyr
 275 280 285
 Gly Asn Val Ala Phe Leu Asn Asn Gly Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Asn Asn
 290 295 300
 Val Ala Ser Pro Val Tyr Ile Ala Ala Lys Gln Pro Thr Ser Gly Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Ser Asn Thr Ser Asn Asn Tyr Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Cys
 325 330 335
 Lys Asn Gly Ala Gln Ala Gly Ser Asn Asn Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Phe
 340 345 350
 Asp Gly Glu Gly Val Val Phe Phe Ser Ser Asn Val Ala Ala Gly Lys
 355 360 365
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys Leu Ser Val Ala Asn Cys Gly Pro
 370 375 380
 Val Gln Phe Leu Arg Asn Ile Ala Asn Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Glu Ser Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Ala Asp Tyr Gly Asp Ile Ile
 405 410 415
 Phe Asp Gly Asn Leu Lys Arg Thr Ala Lys Glu Asn Ala Ala Asp Val
 420 425 430
 Asn Gly Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ala Ile Ser Met Gly Ser Gly Gly

435 440 445
 Lys Ile Thr Thr Leu Arg Ala Lys Ala Gly His Gln Ile Leu Phe Asn
 450 455 460
 Asp Pro Ile Glu Met Ala Asn Gly Asn Asn Gln Pro Ala Gln Ser Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Leu Leu Lys Ile Asn Asp Gly Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Asp Ile Val
 485 490 495
 Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Thr Leu Tyr Gln Asn Val Thr Ile Glu Gln
 500 505 510
 Gly Arg Ile Val Leu Arg Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Asn Ser Leu
 515 520 525
 Ser Gln Thr Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr Met Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Asp
 530 535 540
 Phe Val Thr Pro Gln Pro Pro Gln Gln Pro Pro Ala Ala Asn Gln Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu His Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Ala Asn
 565 570 575
 Asn Ala Val Thr Asn Pro Pro Thr Asn Pro Pro Ala Gln Asp Ser His
 580 585 590
 Pro Ala Val Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr Ala Gly Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Gly
 595 600 605
 Pro Ile Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Asp Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Arg Tyr Asp
 610 615 620
 Trp Leu Gly Ser Asn Gln Lys Ile Asn Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly
 625 630 635 640
 Thr Lys Pro Pro Ala Asn Ala Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Asn Glu
 645 650 655
 Met Pro Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly Ser Trp Lys Leu Ala Trp Asp Pro
 660 665 670
 Asn Thr Ala Asn Asn Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys
 675 680 685
 Thr Gly Tyr Asn Pro Gly Pro Glu Arg Val Ala Ser Leu Val Pro Asn
 690 695 700
 Ser Leu Trp Gly Ser Ile Leu Asp Ile Arg Ser Ala His Ser Ala Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Gln Ala Ser Val Asp Gly Arg Ser Tyr Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Val Ser
 725 730 735
 Gly Val Ser Asn Phe Phe Tyr His Asp Arg Asp Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly
 740 745 750
 Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Ser Gly Gly Tyr Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Ser Tyr Phe
 755 760 765
 Gly Ser Ser Met Phe Gly Leu Ala Phe Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Ser
 770 775 780
 Lys Asp Tyr Val Val Cys Arg Ser Asn His His Ala Cys Ile Gly Ser
 785 790 795 800
 Val Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Gln Ala Leu Cys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Phe Gly
 805 810 815
 Asp Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala Ser Tyr Gly Phe Gly Asn Gln His Met Lys
 820 825 830
 Thr Ser Tyr Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu Ser Asp Val Arg Trp Asp Asn Asn
 835 840 845
 Cys Leu Ala Gly Glu Ile Gly Ala Gly Leu Pro Ile Val Ile Thr Pro
 850 855 860
 Ser Lys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Glu Leu Arg Pro Phe Val Gln Ala Glu Phe
 865 870 875 880

Ser Tyr Ala Asp His Glu Ser Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Asp Gln Ala Arg
 885 890 895
 Ala Phe Lys Ser Gly His Leu Leu Asn Leu Ser Val Pro Val Gly Val
 900 905 910
 Lys Phe Asp Arg Cys Ser Ser Thr His Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Phe Met
 915 920 925
 Ala Ala Tyr Ile Cys Asp Ala Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ser Gly Thr Glu Thr
 930 935 940
 Thr Leu Leu Ser His Gln Glu Thr Trp Thr Thr Asp Ala Phe His Leu
 945 950 955 960
 Ala Arg His Gly Val Val Val Arg Gly Ser Met Tyr Ala Ser Leu Thr
 965 970 975
 Ser Asn Ile Glu Val Tyr Gly His Gly Arg Tyr Glu Tyr Arg Asp Ala
 980 985 990
 Ser Arg Gly Tyr Gly Leu Ser Ala Gly Ser Lys Val Arg Phe
 995 1000 1005

<210> 191
 <211> 977
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 191
 Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Val Pro Ser Ser Asp Pro His His His His His Gly Leu Ala Arg
 20 25 30
 Glu Val Pro Ser Arg Ile Phe Leu Met Pro Asn Ser Val Pro Asp Pro
 35 40 45
 Thr Lys Glu Ser Leu Ser Asn Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Gly Asp Thr His
 50 55 60
 Asn Leu Thr Asn Cys Tyr Leu Asp Asn Leu Arg Tyr Ile Leu Ala Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gln Lys Thr Pro Asn Glu Gly Ala Ala Val Thr Ile Thr Asp Tyr
 85 90 95
 Leu Ser Phe Phe Asp Thr Gln Lys Glu Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala Lys Asn
 100 105 110
 Leu Thr Pro Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Tyr Ala Ser Pro Asn Ser
 115 120 125
 Pro Thr Val Glu Ile Arg Asp Thr Ile Gly Pro Val Ile Phe Glu Asn
 130 135 140
 Asn Thr Cys Cys Arg Leu Phe Thr Trp Arg Asn Pro Tyr Ala Ala Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Ile Arg Glu Gly Gly Ala Ile His Ala Gln Asn Leu Tyr Ile Asn
 165 170 175
 His Asn His Asp Val Val Gly Phe Met Lys Asn Phe Ser Tyr Val Gln
 180 185 190
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Thr Ala Asn Thr Phe Val Val Ser Glu Asn Gln
 195 200 205
 Ser Cys Phe Leu Phe Met Asp Asn Ile Cys Ile Gln Thr Asn Thr Ala
 210 215 220
 Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Gly Thr Ser Asn Ser Phe Glu Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Asn Cys Asp Leu Phe Phe Ile Asn Asn Ala Cys Cys Ala Gly Gly
 245 250 255

Ala Ile Phe Ser Pro Ile Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Asn Arg Gly Asn Ile
 260 265 270
 Val Phe Tyr Asn Asn Arg Cys Phe Lys Asn Val Glu Thr Ala Ser Ser
 275 280 285
 Glu Ala Ser Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Lys Val Thr Thr Arg Leu Asp Val
 290 295 300
 Thr Gly Asn Arg Gly Arg Ile Phe Phe Ser Asp Asn Ile Thr Lys Asn
 305 310 315 320
 Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Pro Val Val Thr Leu Val Asp Asn Gly
 325 330 335
 Pro Thr Tyr Phe Ile Asn Asn Ile Ala Asn Asn Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile
 340 345 350
 Tyr Ile Asp Gly Thr Ser Asn Ser Lys Ile Ser Ala Asp Arg His Ala
 355 360 365
 Ile Ile Phe Asn Glu Asn Ile Val Thr Asn Val Thr Asn Ala Asn Gly
 370 375 380
 Thr Ser Thr Ser Ala Asn Pro Pro Arg Asn Ala Ile Thr Val Ala
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Ile Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser Gln Asn Leu
 405 410 415
 Ile Phe Tyr Asp Pro Ile Glu Val Ser Asn Ala Gly Val Ser Val Ser
 420 425 430
 Phe Asn Lys Glu Ala Asp Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Val Phe Ser Gly Ala
 435 440 445
 Thr Val Asn Ser Ala Asp Phe His Gln Arg Asn Leu Gln Thr Lys Thr
 450 455 460
 Pro Ala Pro Leu Thr Leu Ser Asn Gly Phe Leu Cys Ile Glu Asp His
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Gln Leu Thr Val Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Thr Gly Gly Val Val Ser
 485 490 495
 Leu Gly Asn Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Cys Tyr Lys Asn Gly Thr Gly Asp
 500 505 510
 Ser Ala Ser Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr Leu Lys His Ile Gly Leu Asn Leu
 515 520 525
 Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys Ser Gly Ala Glu Ile Pro Leu Leu Trp Val Glu
 530 535 540
 Pro Thr Asn Asn Ser Asn Asn Tyr Thr Ala Asp Thr Ala Ala Thr Phe
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Leu Ser Asp Val Lys Leu Ser Leu Ile Asp Asp Tyr Gly Asn Ser
 565 570 575
 Pro Tyr Glu Ser Thr Asp Leu Thr His Ala Leu Ser Ser Gln Pro Met
 580 585 590
 Leu Ser Ile Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Asn Gln Leu Gln Ser Glu Asn Ile
 595 600 605
 Asp Phe Ser Gly Leu Asn Val Pro His Tyr Gly Trp Gln Gly Leu Trp
 610 615 620
 Thr Trp Gly Trp Ala Lys Thr Gln Asp Pro Glu Pro Ala Ser Ser Ala
 625 630 635 640
 Thr Ile Thr Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala Asn Arg Phe His Arg Thr Leu Leu
 645 650 655
 Leu Thr Trp Leu Pro Ala Gly Tyr Val Pro Ser Pro Lys His Arg Ser
 660 665 670
 Pro Leu Ile Ala Asn Thr Leu Trp Gly Asn Met Leu Leu Ala Thr Glu
 675 680 685
 Ser Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Glu Leu Thr Pro Ser Gly His Pro Phe Trp

690 695 700
 Gly Ile Thr Gly Gly Leu Gly Met Met Val Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg
 705 710 715 720
 Glu Asn His Pro Gly Phe His Met Arg Ser Ser Gly Tyr Ser Ala Gly
 725 730 735
 Met Ile Ala Gly Gln Thr His Thr Phe Ser Leu Lys Phe Ser Gln Thr
 740 745 750
 Tyr Thr Lys Leu Asn Glu Arg Tyr Ala Lys Asn Asn Val Ser Ser Lys
 755 760 765
 Asn Tyr Ser Cys Gln Gly Glu Met Leu Phe Ser Leu Gln Glu Gly Phe
 770 775 780
 Leu Leu Thr Lys Leu Val Gly Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asp His Asn Cys
 785 790 795
 His His Phe Tyr Thr Gln Gly Glu Asn Leu Thr Ser Gln Gly Thr Phe
 805 810 815
 Arg Ser Gln Thr Met Gly Gly Ala Val Phe Phe Asp Leu Pro Met Lys
 820 825 830
 Pro Phe Gly Ser Thr His Ile Leu Thr Ala Pro Phe Leu Gly Ala Leu
 835 840 845
 Gly Ile Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ser His Phe Thr Glu Val Gly Ala Tyr Pro
 850 855 860
 Arg Ser Phe Ser Thr Lys Thr Pro Leu Ile Asn Val Leu Val Pro Ile
 865 870 875
 Gly Val Lys Gly Ser Phe Met Asn Ala Thr His Arg Pro Gln Ala Trp
 885 890 895
 Thr Val Glu Leu Ala Tyr Gln Pro Val Leu Tyr Arg Gln Glu Pro Gly
 900 905 910
 Ile Ala Thr Gln Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Gly Ile Trp Phe Gly Ser Gly
 915 920 925
 Ser Pro Ser Ser Arg His Ala Met Ser Tyr Lys Ile Ser Gln Gln Thr
 930 935 940
 Gln Pro Leu Ser Trp Leu Thr Leu His Phe Gln Tyr His Gly Phe Tyr
 945 950 955
 Ser Ser Ser Thr Phe Cys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Gly Glu Ile Ala Leu Arg
 965 970 975
 Phe

<210> 192
 <211> 848
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 192
 Met Ala Ser His His His His His Gly Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Asp Val Val Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Gly Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp
 20 25 30
 Asn Ile Ala Thr Arg Leu Tyr Val Glu Glu Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu
 35 40 45
 Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro Glu Gln Lys Asp Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe
 50 55 60
 Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Gln Ser Phe Ile Thr Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser

	85	90	95
Glu Glu Leu Ala Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala	100	105	110
Lys Arg Val Arg Ile Val Asp Asn Gln Glu Ala Val Val Phe Ser Asn	115	120	125
Asn Phe Ser Asp Ile Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg	130	135	140
Glu Glu Asp Lys Leu Asp Gly Gln Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Ile Ser Gly	145	150	155
Asn Ala Gly Asp Val Val Phe Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Lys Arg Asp Glu	165	170	175
His Leu Pro His Thr Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr	180	185	190
Ile Ser Gln Asn Thr Gly Asn Val Leu Phe Tyr Asn Asn Val Ala Cys	195	200	205
Ser Gly Gly Ala Val Arg Ile Glu Asp His Gly Asn Val Leu Leu Glu	210	215	220
Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala	225	230	235
Gln Gly Ser Asp Ala Ile Tyr Phe Ala Gly Lys Glu Ser His Ile Thr	245	250	255
Ala Leu Asn Ala Thr Glu Gly His Ala Ile Val Phe His Asp Ala Leu	260	265	270
Val Phe Glu Asn Leu Lys Glu Arg Lys Ser Ala Glu Val Leu Leu Ile	275	280	285
Asn Ser Arg Glu Asn Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Arg Phe Leu Glu	290	295	300
Ala Glu Ser Lys Val Pro Gln Cys Ile His Val Gln Gln Gly Ser Leu	305	310	315
Glu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ala Thr Leu Cys Ser Tyr Gly Phe Lys Gln Asp	325	330	335
Ala Gly Ala Lys Leu Val Leu Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu	340	345	350
Asp Ser Gly Thr Pro Val Gln Gly His Ala Ile Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala	355	360	365
Glu Ile Glu Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro Glu Gly Ala His Ser Leu Trp Ile	370	375	380
Ala Lys Asn Ala Gln Thr Thr Val Pro Met Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile	385	390	395
Ser Val Asp Leu Ala Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Thr Val	405	410	415
Glu Ala Pro Gln Val Ile Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly	420	425	430
Glu Leu Asn Leu Glu Leu Val Asn Thr Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Glu Asn	435	440	445
His Ala Leu Leu Lys Asn Glu Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Met Ser Phe Val	450	455	460
Ala Ser Ser Asp Glu Ala Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Val Ser	465	470	475
Asp Leu Gln Ile His Val Ala Thr Pro Glu Ile Glu Glu Asp Thr Tyr	485	490	495
Gly His Met Gly Asp Trp Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Gln Asp Gly Thr Leu	500	505	510
Val Ile Asn Trp Asn Pro Thr Gly Tyr Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala	515	520	525

Gly Ala Leu Val Phe Asn Ala Leu Trp Glu Glu Gly Ala Val Leu Ser
 530 535 540
 Ala Leu Lys Asn Ala Arg Phe Ala His Asn Leu Thr Ala Gln Arg Met
 545 550 555 560
 Glu Phe Asp Tyr Ser Thr Asn Val Trp Gly Phe Ala Phe Gly Gly Phe
 565 570 575
 Arg Thr Leu Ser Ala Glu Asn Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Gly Tyr Lys Gly
 580 585 590
 Ala Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Gln Leu Met Glu Asp
 595 600 605
 Phe Val Leu Gly Val Ser Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Lys Met Asp Ser
 610 615 620
 Gln Lys Phe Asp Ala Glu Val Ser Arg Lys Gly Val Val Gly Ser Val
 625 630 635 640
 Tyr Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala Gly Ser Trp Phe Lys Gly Gln Tyr Ser
 645 650 655
 Leu Gly Glu Thr Gln Asn Asp Met Lys Thr Arg Tyr Gly Val Leu Gly
 660 665 670
 Glu Ser Ser Ala Ser Trp Thr Ser Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Asp Ala Leu
 675 680 685
 Val Glu Tyr Arg Ser Leu Val Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Thr Phe Tyr Ala
 690 695 700
 Leu His Phe Asn Pro Tyr Val Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Ser Met Lys Phe
 705 710 715 720
 Pro Gly Phe Thr Glu Gln Gly Arg Glu Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala
 725 730 735
 Ser Leu Thr Asn Ile Thr Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Lys Phe Glu Leu Ala
 740 745 750
 Phe Ile Lys Gly Gln Phe Ser Glu Val Asn Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr
 755 760 765
 Ala Trp Glu Ala Tyr Arg Lys Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Leu Leu
 770 775 780
 Glu Ala Gly Phe Asp Trp Glu Gly Ala Pro Met Asp Leu Pro Arg Gln
 785 790 795 800
 Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu Glu Asn Asn Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe
 805 810 815
 Ser Thr Val Leu Gly Leu Thr Ala Phe Cys Gly Gly Phe Thr Ser Thr
 820 825 830
 Asp Ser Lys Leu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Leu Ile Phe
 835 840 845

<210> 193

<211> 778

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 193

Met His His His His His His Gly Leu Ala Ser Cys Val Asp Leu His
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Gly Gly Gln Ser Val Asn Glu Leu Val Tyr Val Gly Pro Gln Ala
 20 25 30
 Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Gln Ile Arg Asp Leu Phe Val Gly Ser Lys Asp
 35 40 45
 Ser Gln Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr Arg Leu Ile Val Gly Asp Pro Ser Ser
 50 55 60

Phe Gln Glu Lys Asp Ala Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys Val Glu Gln Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Leu Phe Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Val Val Phe Gln Gly Val Asp Gln
 85 90 95
 Gln Asp Gln Val Ser Ser Gln Gly Leu Ile Cys Ser Phe Thr Ser Ser
 100 105 110
 Asn Leu Asp Ser Pro Arg Asp Gly Glu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ile Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Val Gly Asp Ser Ser Lys Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Thr Asp Val Lys Ala
 130 135 140
 Ser Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ser Thr Glu Asp Leu Ile Phe Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu Phe Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Leu Glu Gln
 165 170 175
 Gly Gly Ala Cys Ala Ala Gln Ser Ile Leu Ile His Asp Cys Gln Gly
 180 185 190
 Leu Gln Val Lys His Cys Thr Thr Ala Val Asn Ala Glu Gly Ser Ser
 195 200 205
 Ala Asn Asp His Leu Gly Phe Gly Gly Glu Ala Phe Phe Val Thr Gly
 210 215 220
 Ser Leu Ser Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Tyr Met Pro Ala Gly Asp Met Val
 225 230 235 240
 Val Ala Asn Cys Asp Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly Asn Ser Ala Asn
 245 250 255
 Phe Ala Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Gly Lys Val Leu Phe Val
 260 265 270
 Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys Thr Ser Phe Ile Glu Asn Arg Ala Leu Ser Gly
 275 280 285
 Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Ser Asp Ile Ala Phe Gln Asn Cys Ala Glu
 290 295 300
 Leu Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Cys Ala Ile Gly Thr Glu Asp Lys Gly Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Val Leu Leu Gln Gly
 325 330 335
 Asn His Gly Ile Thr Cys Asp Lys Asn Glu Ser Ala Ser Gln Gly Gly
 340 345 350
 Ala Ile Phe Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Ile Ser Asp Asn Glu Gly Pro Val
 355 360 365
 Val Phe Arg Asp Ser Thr Ala Cys Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala
 370 375 380
 Gln Glu Ile Val Ser Ile Gln Asn Asn Gln Ala Gly Ile Ser Phe Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Gly Lys Ala Ser Phe Gly Gly Gly Ile Ala Cys Gly Ser Phe Ser
 405 410 415
 Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Asp Ile Ser Lys Asn
 420 425 430
 Leu Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Ser Arg Thr Leu Cys Thr Thr Ser Asp Leu
 435 440 445
 Gly Gln Met Glu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Phe Gly Glu Asn Ile
 450 455 460
 Ser Leu Ser Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Thr Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Val
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Thr Phe Ala Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu
 485 490 495
 Ala Thr Gly Lys Val Glu Ile Thr Asn Asn Ser Gly Gly Ile Ser Phe

500 505 510
 Thr Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Thr Gln Glu Glu Phe
 515 520 525
 Pro Leu Phe Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly Arg Pro Leu Ser Ser Gly Tyr Ser
 530 535 540
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu Gly Arg Glu Val Ala Ile Leu His Asn Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Val Val Phe Glu Gln Asn Arg Leu Gln Cys Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala
 565 570 575
 Thr Leu Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly Gly Gly Ala Val His Gly Met Asp Ser
 580 585 590
 Thr Ser Ile Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Arg Phe Gly Asn Asn Tyr Ala
 595 600 605
 Met Gly Gln Gly Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Gln
 610 615 620
 Leu Ala Gly Asn Gly Ser Val Asp Phe Ser Arg Asn Ile Ala Ser Leu
 625 630 635 640
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Gln Ala Ser Glu Gly Asn Cys Glu Leu Val Asp
 645 650 655
 Asn Gly Tyr Val Leu Phe Arg Asp Asn Arg Gly Arg Val Tyr Gly Gly
 660 665 670
 Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg Gly Asp Val Val Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Gly
 675 680 685
 Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Ala Thr Arg Leu Tyr Val Glu Glu
 690 695 700
 Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro Glu Gln Lys Asp
 705 710 715 720
 Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Gln Ser Phe Ile Thr
 725 730 735
 Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu Phe Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly Asp Leu Ser Pro
 740 745 750
 Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Ala Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Ala
 755 760 765
 Gly Gly Ala Asp Ser Ser Arg Ser Gly Cys
 770 775

<210> 194
 <211> 948
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 194
 Met Ala Ser Met His His His His His Val Lys Ile Glu Asn Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Gly Gln Gly Ile Phe Ser Gly Asn Lys Ala Ile Asp Asn Thr Thr
 20 25 30
 Glu Gly Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Val Tyr Ala
 35 40 45
 Lys Thr Leu Phe Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Arg Arg Thr Val Thr
 50 55 60
 Phe Ser Gly Asn Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ser Thr Thr Gly Gln Val Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ser Pro Thr Val Thr Ile Ala Thr Pro Val Val
 85 90 95
 Phe Ser Lys Asn Ser Ala Thr Asn Asn Ala Asn Asn Ala Thr Asp Thr

100 105 110
 Gln Arg Lys Asp Thr Phe Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Ala Thr Ser Ala Val
 115 120 125
 Ser Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala His Phe Leu Glu Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Gly
 130 135 140
 Ser Ala Ile Gly Leu Val Pro Asp Thr Gln Asn Thr Glu Thr Val Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Glu Ser Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Phe Glu Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Lys Arg
 165 170 175
 Ala Thr Ile Tyr Ala Pro Val Val Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr Thr Ala Thr
 180 185 190
 Phe Asn Gln Asn Arg Ser Leu Glu Gly Ser Ala Ile Tyr Phe Thr
 195 200 205
 Lys Glu Ala Ser Ile Glu Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Thr Gly Asn
 210 215 220
 Leu Val Thr Pro Thr Leu Ser Thr Thr Thr Glu Gly Thr Pro Ala Thr
 225 230 240
 Thr Ser Gly Asp Val Thr Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Phe Gly Gln Ile
 245 250 255
 Ala Ser Ser Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr Asp Asn Leu Pro Leu Lys Leu Ile
 260 265 270
 Ala Ser Gly Gly Asn Ile Cys Phe Arg Asn Asn Glu Tyr Arg Pro Thr
 275 280 285
 Ser Ser Asp Thr Gly Thr Ser Thr Phe Cys Ser Ile Ala Gly Asp Val
 290 295 300
 Lys Leu Thr Met Gln Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Thr Ile Ser Phe Phe Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Ile Arg Thr Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Gly Thr Gln Ala Thr Ala Tyr
 325 330 335
 Asp Thr Leu Asp Ile Asn Lys Ser Glu Asp Ser Glu Thr Val Asn Ser
 340 345 350
 Ala Phe Thr Gly Thr Ile Leu Phe Ser Ser Glu Leu His Glu Asn Lys
 355 360 365
 Ser Tyr Ile Pro Gln Asn Val Val Leu His Ser Gly Ser Leu Val Leu
 370 375 380
 Lys Pro Asn Thr Glu Leu His Val Ile Ser Phe Glu Gln Lys Glu Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Ser Leu Val Met Thr Pro Gly Ser Val Leu Ser Asn Gln Thr Val
 405 410 415
 Ala Asp Gly Ala Leu Val Ile Asn Asn Met Thr Ile Asp Leu Ser Ser
 420 425 430
 Val Glu Lys Asn Gly Ile Ala Glu Gly Asn Ile Phe Thr Pro Pro Glu
 435 440 445
 Leu Arg Ile Ile Asp Thr Thr Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Pro Ser
 450 455 460
 Thr Asp Ser Glu Ser Asn Gln Asn Ser Asp Asp Thr Lys Glu Gln Asn
 465 470 475 480
 Asn Asn Asp Ala Ser Asn Gln Gly Glu Ser Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Ser
 485 490 495
 Pro Ala Val Ala Ala Ala His Thr Ser Arg Thr Arg Asn Phe Ala Ala
 500 505 510
 Ala Ala Thr Ala Thr Pro Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr
 515 520 525
 Ser Asn Gln Val Ile Leu Gly Gly Glu Ile Lys Leu Ile Asp Pro Asn
 530 535 540

Gly Thr Phe Phe Gln Asn Pro Ala Leu Arg Ser Asp Gln Gln Ile Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Leu Leu Val Leu Pro Thr Asp Ser Ser Lys Met Gln Ala Gln Lys Ile
 565 570 575
 Val Leu Thr Gly Asp Ile Ala Pro Gln Lys Gly Tyr Thr Gly Thr Leu
 580 585 590
 Thr Leu Asp Pro Asp Gln Leu Gln Asn Gly Thr Ile Ser Ala Leu Trp
 595 600 605
 Lys Phe Asp Ser Tyr Arg Gln Trp Ala Tyr Val Pro Arg Asp Asn His
 610 615 620
 Phe Tyr Ala Asn Ser Ile Leu Gly Ser Gln Met Ser Met Val Thr Val
 625 630 635
 Lys Gln Gly Leu Leu Asn Asp Lys Met Asn Leu Ala Arg Phe Asp Glu
 645 650 655
 Val Ser Tyr Asn Asn Leu Trp Ile Ser Gly Leu Gly Thr Met Leu Ser
 660 665 670
 Gln Val Gly Thr Pro Thr Ser Glu Glu Phe Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Gly
 675 680 685
 Ala Ser Val Ala Leu Asp Ala Lys Pro Ala His Asp Val Ile Val Gly
 690 695 700
 Ala Ala Phe Ser Lys Met Ile Gly Lys Thr Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg Glu
 705 710 715
 Asn Asn Tyr Thr His Lys Gly Ser Glu Tyr Ser Tyr Gln Ala Ser Val
 725 730 735
 Tyr Gly Gly Lys Pro Phe His Phe Val Ile Asn Lys Lys Thr Glu Lys
 740 745 750
 Ser Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Gln Gly Val Ile Ser Tyr Gly Tyr Ile Lys
 755 760 765
 His Asp Thr Val Thr His Cys Pro Thr Ile Arg Glu Arg Asn Gln Gly
 770 775 780
 Glu Trp Glu Asp Leu Gly Trp Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Ser Ser Val
 785 790 795
 Leu Arg Thr Pro Ala Gln Gly Asp Thr Lys Arg Ile Thr Val Tyr Gly
 805 810 815
 Glu Leu Glu Tyr Ser Ser Ile Arg Gln Lys Gln Phe Thr Glu Thr Glu
 820 825 830
 Tyr Asp Pro Arg Tyr Phe Asp Asn Cys Thr Tyr Arg Asn Leu Ala Ile
 835 840 845
 Pro Met Gly Leu Ala Phe Glu Gly Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Asp Ile Leu
 850 855 860
 Met Tyr Asn Arg Phe Ser Val Ala Tyr Met Pro Ser Ile Tyr Arg Asn
 865 870 875
 Ser Pro Thr Cys Lys Tyr Gln Val Leu Ser Ser Gly Glu Gly Gly Glu
 885 890 895
 Ile Ile Cys Gly Val Pro Thr Arg Asn Ser Ala Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ser
 900 905 910
 Thr Gln Leu Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu Trp Thr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Thr
 915 920 925
 Ile Glu Ala Asp Ala His Thr Leu Ala His Met Met Asn Cys Gly Ala
 930 935 940
 Arg Met Thr Phe
 945

<210> 195

<211> 821

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 195

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Met His His His His His His Glu Ala Ser Ser Ile Gln Asp Gln Ile
 1           5           10           15
Lys Asn Thr Asp Cys Asn Val Ser Lys Val Gly Tyr Ser Thr Ser Gln
 20           25           30
Ala Phe Thr Asp Met Met Leu Ala Asp Asn Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ala Ala
 35           40           45
Asp Ser Val Ser Phe Tyr Asp Phe Ser Thr Ser Ser Gly Leu Pro Arg
 50           55           60
Lys His Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Ala Ser Pro Thr Thr Glu Gly Val
 65           70           75
Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Asn Thr Glu Asn Ser Gln Asp Ser Ala
 85           90           95
Pro Ser Ser Gly Glu Thr Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Asn
100           105           110
Gly Gly Ile Ile Tyr Ala Arg Glu Lys Leu Thr Ile Ser Glu Ser Gln
115           120           125
Asp Ser Leu Ser Asn Pro Ser Ile Glu Leu His Asp Asn Ser Phe Phe
130           135           140
Phe Gly Glu Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Asp His Arg Val Ala Leu Lys Asn
145           150           155
Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Lys Glu Val Val Phe Glu Asn Ile Lys
165           170           175
Ser Leu Leu Val Glu Val Asn Ile Ser Val Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Val
180           185           190
Tyr Ala Lys Glu Arg Val Ser Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Phe
195           200           205
Ser Ser Asn Gly Gly Glu Gln Gly Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Glu Gln
210           215           220
Asp Met Leu Ile Ser Asp Cys Asn Asn Val His Phe Gln Gly Asn Ala
225           230           235
Ala Gly Ala Thr Ala Val Lys Gln Cys Leu Asp Glu Glu Met Ile Val
245           250           255
Leu Leu Thr Glu Cys Val Asp Ser Leu Ser Glu Asp Thr Leu Asp Ser
260           265           270
Thr Pro Glu Thr Glu Gln Thr Lys Ser Asn Gly Asn Gln Asp Gly Ser
275           280           285
Ser Glu Thr Lys Asp Thr Gln Val Ser Glu Ser Pro Glu Ser Thr Pro
290           295           300
Ser Pro Asp Asp Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Thr Glu Lys
305           310           315
Ser Leu Thr Ile Thr Gly Ile Thr Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Val Ser Asn
325           330           335
Ile Ala Thr Asp Ser Gly Ala Gly Val Phe Thr Lys Glu Asn Leu Ser
340           345           350
Cys Thr Asn Thr Asn Ser Leu Gln Phe Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Gly Gln
355           360           365
His Gly Gly Gly Ala Tyr Val Thr Gln Thr Met Ser Val Thr Asn Thr
370           375           380
Thr Ser Glu Ser Ile Thr Thr Pro Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Val Ile Phe
385           390           395
Ser Glu Asn Thr Ala Lys Gly His Gly Gly Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Lys

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405 410 415
 Leu Ser Leu Ser Asn Leu Lys Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Lys Asn Ser Ala
 420 425 430
 Lys Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Ile Pro Thr
 435 440 445
 Thr Asp Thr Pro Glu Ser Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ser
 450 455 460
 Thr Pro Glu Val Val Ala Ser Ala Lys Ile Asn Arg Phe Phe Ala Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Ala Glu Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Leu Thr Glu Ala Glu Ser Asp Gln
 485 490 495
 Thr Asp Gln Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Thr Asn Ser Asp Ile Asp Val Ser
 500 505 510
 Ile Glu Asn Ile Leu Asn Val Ala Ile Asn Gln Asn Thr Ser Ala Lys
 515 520 525
 Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Lys Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn
 530 535 540
 Asn Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Gly Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Cys Leu Thr Glu Ser Val Glu Phe Asp Ala Ile Gly Ser Leu Leu Ser
 565 570 575
 His Tyr Asn Ser Ala Ala Lys Glu Gly Gly Val Ile His Ser Lys Thr
 580 585 590
 Val Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu Lys Ser Thr Phe Thr Phe Ala Asp Asn Thr
 595 600 605
 Val Lys Ala Ile Val Glu Ser Thr Pro Glu Ala Pro Glu Glu Ile Pro
 610 615 620
 Pro Val Glu Gly Glu Glu Ser Thr Ala Thr Glu Asn Pro Asn Ser Asn
 625 630 635 640
 Thr Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Asn Thr Asn Leu Glu Gly Ser Gln Gly Asp
 645 650 655
 Thr Ala Asp Thr Gly Thr Gly Val Val Asn Asn Glu Ser Gln Asp Thr
 660 665 670
 Ser Asp Thr Gly Asn Ala Glu Ser Gly Glu Gln Leu Gln Asp Ser Thr
 675 680 685
 Gln Ser Asn Glu Glu Asn Thr Leu Pro Asn Ser Ser Ile Asp Gln Ser
 690 695 700
 Asn Glu Asn Thr Asp Glu Ser Ser Asp Ser His Thr Glu Glu Ile Thr
 705 710 715 720
 Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Gly Ser Ser Thr Pro Gln
 725 730 735
 Asp Gly Gly Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Ser Gly Asp Gln Ser Ile
 740 745 750
 Ser Ala Asn Ala Cys Leu Ala Lys Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ser Thr Asp Ser
 755 760 765
 Ser Pro Val Ser Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Asp Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Asp
 770 775 780
 Asn Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Asp Ser Ala Gly Asp Ser Glu Gly
 785 790 795 800
 Pro Thr Glu Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Thr Glu Thr Pro Thr Leu Ile
 805 810 815
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile
 820

<210> 196

<211> 525
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 196

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Met His His His His His His Thr Ala Ala Ser Asp Asn Phe Gln Leu
1          5          10          15
Ser Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Phe Ala Ile Pro Ile Gly Gln Ala Met Ala
20          25          30
Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala
35          40          45
Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val
50          55          60
Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr
65          70          75          80
Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr
85          90          95
Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser
100          105          110
Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr
115          120          125
Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Pro Leu Val Pro Arg Gly Ser
130          135          140
Pro Leu Pro Val Gly Asn Pro Ala Glu Pro Ser Leu Leu Ile Asp Gly
145          150          155          160
Thr Met Trp Glu Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp Pro Cys Asp Pro Cys Ala Thr
165          170          175
Trp Cys Asp Ala Ile Ser Ile Arg Ala Gly Tyr Tyr Gly Asp Tyr Val
180          185          190
Phe Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Val Asp Val Asn Lys Thr Phe Ser Gly Met
195          200          205
Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Gln Ala Ile Gly Asn Ala Ser Asn Thr Asn Gln
210          215          220
Pro Glu Ala Asn Gly Arg Pro Asn Ile Ala Tyr Gly Arg His Met Gln
225          230          235          240
Asp Ala Glu Trp Phe Ser Asn Ala Ala Phe Leu Ala Leu Asn Ile Trp
245          250          255
Asp Arg Phe Asp Ile Phe Cys Thr Leu Gly Ala Ser Asn Gly Tyr Phe
260          265          270
Lys Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Phe Asn Leu Val Gly Leu Ile Gly Phe Ser
275          280          285
Ala Ala Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Pro Met Gln Leu Pro Asn Val
290          295          300
Gly Ile Thr Gln Gly Val Val Glu Phe Tyr Thr Asp Thr Ser Phe Ser
305          310          315          320
Trp Ser Val Gly Ala Arg Gly Ala Leu Trp Glu Cys Gly Cys Ala Thr
325          330          335
Leu Gly Ala Glu Phe Gln Tyr Ala Gln Ser Asn Pro Lys Ile Glu Met
340          345          350
Leu Asn Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ala Gln Phe Val Ile His Lys Pro Arg
355          360          365
Gly Tyr Lys Gly Ala Ser Ser Asn Phe Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Ala Gly
370          375          380
Thr Thr Glu Ala Thr Asp Thr Lys Ser Ala Thr Ile Lys Tyr His Glu
385          390          395          400

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Tyr	Gln	Val	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Asn	Met	Leu	Val	Pro
			405						410					415	
Tyr	Ile	Gly	Val	Asn	Trp	Ser	Arg	Ala	Thr	Phe	Asp	Ala	Asp	Thr	Ile
			420					425					430		
Arg	Ile	Ala	Gln	Pro	Lys	Leu	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ile	Leu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Thr
							440					445			
Trp	Asn	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ile	Gly	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ala	Leu	Pro	Asn	Asn	Ser
			450				455				460				
Gly	Lys	Asp	Val	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Leu	Gln	Ile	Ala	Ser	Ile	Gln	Ile
			465				470			475					480
Asn	Lys	Met	Lys	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ala	Cys	Gly	Val	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala	Thr
			485					490					495		
Leu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Asp	Lys	Trp	Ser	Ile	Thr	Gly	Glu	Alc	Arg	Leu	Ile
			500					505					510		
Asn	Glu	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ala	His	Met	Asn	Ala	Gln	Phe	Arg	Phe		
			515				520					525			

<210> 197
<211> 43
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 197
gataggcgcg ccgcaatcat gaaatttatg tcaagtactg ctg 43

<210> 198
<211> 34
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 198
cagaacgcyt ttagaatgtd atacgagcac cga

<210> 199
<211> 6
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 199
gcaatc
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<210> 200
<211> 34
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 200
tgcaatcatg agttgcgaga aagatataaa aagc 34

<210> 201
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 201

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cagagctagc ttasaagatc aatcgcaatc cagtattc          38
<210> 202
<211> 5
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 202
caatc          5

<210> 203
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 203
tgcaatcatg aaaaaagcgt tttttttttt c          31

<210> 204
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 204
cagaacgcgt ctagaatcgc cgagcaattt c          31

<210> 205
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 205
gtgcaatcat gattctctaa ggaatttacc          30

<210> 206
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 206
cagaacgcgt ttagaaccgg actttacttc c          31

<210> 207
<211> 50
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 207
cagacatacg catcaccatc accatcaaga ggcgagctcg atccaagatc          50

<210> 208
<211> 40
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 208
 cagagggtacc tcagatagca cctctctcta ttaaagtagg 40
 <210> 209
 <211> 55
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia
 <400> 209
 cagagggtacc atgcatacc atcaccatca cgttaagatt gagaacttct ctggc 55
 <210> 210
 <211> 35
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia
 <400> 210
 cagagggtacc ttgaatgtt atacgagcac cgcag 35
 <210> 211
 <211> 36
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia
 <400> 211
 cagacatatg catcaccatc accatcacgg gttage 36
 <210> 212
 <211> 35
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia
 <400> 212
 cagagggtacc tcaqctecte cagcaccctc tcttc 35
 <210> 213
 <211> 51
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia
 <400> 213
 cagagggtacc catcaccatc accatcacgg tgcattttct tgcctacgtg g 51
 <210> 214
 <211> 38
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia
 <400> 214
 cagagggtact taaaagatca atcgcaatcc agtatttcg 38
 <210> 215
 <211> 48
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 215
 cagaggatcc acatcaccat caccatcaccg gacragctag agagggtc 49

 <210> 216
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 216
 cagagaattc ctagaatcgc agagcaattt c 31

 <210> 217
 <211> 7
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 217
 tgcacatc 7

 <210> 218
 <211> 22
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 218
 Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Val Pro Ser Ser Asp Pro
 20

 <210> 219
 <211> 51
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 219
 cagaggatcc gaatcaccat caccatcaca tgattcccca aggaatttac g 51

 <210> 220
 <211> 33
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 220
 cagagggccc gcttagaacc ggaatttaet tcc 33

 <210> 221
 <211> 24
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 221
 Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Asn Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Pro His His His His His His
20

<210> 222
<211> 46
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 222
cagagcttagc catcaccatc accatcacct ctttggccag gctccc

46

<210> 223
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 223
cagagctagt ctgaaccctg taagtgytcc

30

<210> 224
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 224
Met Ser Gln Lys Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile
1 5 10 15
Ser Thr Asp Leu
20

<210> 225
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 225
Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala
1 5 10 15
Val Ile Val Gly
20

<210> 226
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 226
His Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly
1 5 10 15
Pro Met Pro Arg
20

<210> 227
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 227
Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr
1 5 10 15
Glu Ile Val Lys
20

<210> 228
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 228
Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys
1 5 10 15
Val Trp Glu Tyr
20

<210> 229
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 229
Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile
1 5 10 15
Lys Lys His Asn
20

<210> 230
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 230
Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu
1 5 10 15
Pro Asp Ala Asn
20

<210> 231
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<221> Made in a lab

<400> 231
Asn Lys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn
1 5 10 15
Leu Ala Lys Val
20

<210> 232
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<221> Made in a lab

<400> 232
Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe
1 5 10 15
Gly Ser Ser Asp
20

<210> 233
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<221> Made in a lab

<400> 233
Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro
1 5 10 15
Ile Asp Met Phe
20

<210> 234
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 234

Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln
1 5 10 15
Met Thr Lys Ala
20

<210> 235

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 235

Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala Leu
1 5 10 15
Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys
20

<210> 236

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 236

Val Glu Ile Thr Gln Ala Val Pro Lys Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Pro
1 5 10 15
Tyr Pro Val Glu
20

<210> 237

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 237

Ala Val Pro Lys Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Pro Tyr Pro Val Glu Ile
1 5 10 15
Thr Ala Thr Gly
20

<210> 238

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 238
Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Pro Tyr Pro Val Glu Ile Thr Ala Thr Gly Lys
1 5 10 15
Arg Asp Cys Val
20

<210> 239
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 239
Pro Tyr Pro Val Glu Ile Thr Ala Thr Gly Lys Arg Asp Cys Val Asp
1 5 10 15
Val Ile Ile Thr
20

<210> 240
<211> 21
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 240
Ile Thr Ala Thr Gly Lys Arg Asp Cys Val Asp Val Ile Ile Thr Gln
1 5 10 15
Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu
20

<210> 241
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 241
Lys Arg Asp Cys Val Asp Val Ile Ile Thr Gln Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu
1 5 10 15
Ala Glu Phe Val
20

<210> 242
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 242
Asp Val Ile Ile Thr Gln Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu Ala Glu Phe Val Arg
1 5 10 15
Ser Asp Pro Ala
20

<210> 243
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 243
Thr Gln Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu Ala Glu Phe Val Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala
- 5 10 15
Thr Thr Pro Thr
20

<210> 244
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 244
Cys Glu Ala Glu Phe Val Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala
1 5 10 15
Asp Gly Lys Leu
20

<210> 245
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 245
Val Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val
1 5 10 15
Trp Lys Ile Asp
20

<210> 246
<211> 20
<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 246

Ala Thr Pro Thr Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg
1 5 10 15
Leu Gly Gln Gly
20

<210> 247

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 247

Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu
1 5 10 15
Lys Ser Lys Ile
20

<210> 248

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 248

Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr
1 5 10 15
Val Trp Val Lys
20

<210> 249

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 249

Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro
1 5 10 15
Leu Lys Glu Gly
20

<210> 250

<211> 20

<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 250
Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly
1 5 10 15
Cys Cys Phe Thr
20

<210> 251
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 251
Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly
1 5 10 15

<210> 252
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 252
Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly
1 5 10

<210> 253
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 253
Gly Asp Lys Cys Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly
1 5 10 15

<210> 254
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 254
Thr Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala
1 5 10 15
Phe Gly Val Leu
20

<210> 255
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 255
Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn
1 5 10 15
Pro Glu Gly Ser
20

<210> 256
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 256
Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu
1 5 10 15
Ala Leu Arg Ala
20

<210> 257
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 257
Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr
1 5 10 15
Phe Leu Ile Asp
20

<210> 258
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 258

Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys
1 5 10 15
His Gly Val Ile
20

<210> 259

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 259

Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg
1 5 10 15
His Ala Val Ile
20

<210> 260

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 260

Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn
1 5 10 15
Asp Leu Pro Leu
20

<210> 261

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 261

Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly
1 5 10 15
Arg Ser Ile Asp
20

<210> 262

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<220>
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 262
Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu
1           5           10           15
Glu Leu Arg Ile
                20

<210> 263
<211> 897
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(897)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 263
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acacagccca acataseaat ggcgaaggta gtaataaga cgaagggaat ggataaagc 120
attsaagttg ccaagtcgac tgcgaattg accgaataa ttttggaaac agctggagac 160
gggggtcttc cgtgacacat tacagcttcc caaggtccca aagattttag ggaatgcgaga 240
actgtgtcgg cttagaggaa tgccttaac ggaagcttcc caggaaagt ccaaaagtcg 300
caaaattctt tctctcacat gaaagctgcr agtragaata cgtagaagc ggaatgagag 360
ctcacagcag atcttttgtt gttctataag cgcagagcgg ctgcgctct ctgaacatc 420
atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcacattc ggaagctatc gtcgattct gttcgtcaac 480
aaaatgtggy caaaacggtt tctttctccc caaactaaag caaatatggg atctcttgtt 540
agctatetta tggcggtctt ccatgacggc tctgtggfgy gtgtggact tgcctatcgt 600
ggcnaaagag cagattgcga agctcgtgct gctcgtattg cgcagagaag gtcttacctc 660
gaagtcggcg gagaggaaaa tgcctgagag aggaagatcg ctgcagagaa agccaagang 720
tccacgcgca tcaagtatgc accctcactt atgctcgaga agtttttggg atcgtctcgc 780
gacgtttcca aattggctgc gctgctattt acaatgggta ttcgcgcgat tctggctgct 840
gaatgatcgt tcaattctgc aattattgga ttgcgcaatt tctgcgcgat agcataaa 897

<210> 264
<211> 298
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (1)...(298)
<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 264
Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
1           5           10           15
Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
                20           25           30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Val Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
                35           40           45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
                50           55           60

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Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115 120 125
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Xaa Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
 260 265 270
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
 290 295

<210> 265

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(897)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 265

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ataaaggttg	caaagctctg	tgccgattg	acgcgaataa	tttggaca	agctgagggc	180
gggggcttll	cgccacacat	tacagcttcc	caagtgccca	aagatttagg	gattgagga	240
actgtgtcgc	ctttaggagaa	gtcctttaac	ggagcgctgc	caggaaacgt	tcaaatgtcg	300
caaaagcttct	tctctccacat	gaagctgtgc	agtcagaaaa	cgcagaaggg	ggatgagggg	360
ctccacagcg	atctcttgtgt	gtctcataag	cgcagagcgg	ctgcggctgt	ctgtagcacc	420
atcgaaggaa	ttatctacct	cggacatttc	ggagctatcc	gtccgattct	gtttgtcaac	480
aaaatgctgg	caaaacacct	tctttctccc	caactcaag	caaatattgg	atcttctgtt	540
agctatatta	tggcgctcaa	ccatgcagcg	tctgtgtggg	gtgctggact	cgtatccagt	600
ggcnaagag	cagattgcga	agcccgctgc	gctctatttg	cagagaagaa	gtcgttacct	660
gaagtcggg	gagagaaaa	tgcttgccag	aagaaagtcg	ctggagagaa	agcccaagacg	720
ttcagcgcca	tcaagatgac	atctctccact	atgctccaga	agttttlaga	atgcgltgct	780

gacgttttca aattggatgc gctgctattt acaatgggta ttctgctgat tctgctgctt 840
ggatgacgt tcaattctgc aattattgga ttgtgctatt tctgctgctg aacataa 897

<210> 266

<211> 298

<212> FRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)... (298)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 266

Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
1 5 10 15
Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
20 25 30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
35 40 45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
50 55 60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
65 70 75 80
Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
85 90 95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
100 105 110
Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
115 120 125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
130 135 140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
145 150 155 160
Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
165 170 175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
180 185 190
Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Xaa Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
195 200 205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
210 215 220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
225 230 235 240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
245 250 255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
260 265 270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
275 280 285
Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
290 295

<210> 267

<211> 680

<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 267
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gagctttogg atattcaaca gatcgagata ttattgaaca gtctctttct gtagaggagc 120
gttctttagc ttacagagaag gattttgtcg cgttaggttg taaagtttta gctgataaag 180
tagttgatgc ggattcttca ttagtttacg ggaagctgg agagaagcta agtactgcta 240
tgcataaacg catcttagat acggagctcc aatctttgaa gattgtctgt ggcgcagatg 300
aaatcacccc aattattaag atgctcgcaa aagatctctc ggattcttac gaagctgctc 360
ttacagattt ttatgcgaga ttacgacacg gagagctctg aactttagct aatgctcgat 420
ccaaacttat gcgtttatct ttctgatgta aacgllalaa tttaggcctg cttggagctt 480
ataaatcaaa caaaaaatta ggcttcccat tggacagagca aacatctatct caagtgaact 540
tcaataaaga agatgttacc ggctgcttga aatallttgt tggcttgaga atgggctgat 600
agaagacatc tatcgatgat attgaccatt tggcaaacg agagtttgcg tctgttggag 660
aactaatcca gaatcactgt 680

<210> 268
<211> 359
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 268
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agaaacaaag cctcttttag aaaaaacctg tactttcgat ccttttagcca ttgttgaaat 120
agctctaac anagagctaa ttttttctct ttcttctgtr tttaggagcg ctgaggactc 180
taaatatagc aagtgtctct ggaacacctc atcaacaatc gctgtctctc gattagatct 240
aacagactgc tcttcacaa ttaaatggag ttccaaagta atatactctt cgttccctcc 300
atcacaaagc tctatgaagc ctatctgatt ccatcgagca gaatgttatg gggaaatac 359

<210> 269
<211> 124
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 269
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ggaatacaaa gaattgggta atcggracca ttagatagaac gaacacgaca aatgcagaaa 120
ggtt 124

<210> 270
<211> 219
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 270
gatcctgttg ggctcaataa taataccttg galitcccat aactcaactg tttatctctc 60
ataagagcac ggatargctt atagtggta tggacggcaa ccgaaactgt ttttttcgag 120
cgctctctgc caatgacata agatctcgat tggcgtttga ttctcttagg ggttaaacact 180
ctcagacttg ttggagagct tgtggaagat gttcgatc 219

<210> 271
<211> 511
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

[illegible]

<210> 275
 <211> 359
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 275
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 tttaactctg ttctctttaa ttaattctag tctttcaagta tcaaacatag cccattatta 180
 attgacttgg ataatcttgc cttaataast cacattcttt ttacagtaatt ttaggctctta 240
 aacgtacag cttttttctt aaattcaag ttctctcaat attcatttta taagccaatt 300
 tctcttattt ttgatttttg ttctctctgt agtaatgctt caataatagt taataatt 359

<210> 276
 <211> 357
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 276
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 atgggtagta gtagctctaa cgttttttat tattaagagc attcccgagc atctcttttaa 120
 ttatgaatac tgaaacattcc ttccgcagag aactcttaga ctttttaaga atcgctaggg 180
 gttagataag cctttattta cccagtatct tctctatttg aaagctctgc taacactaga 240
 ttctgggaaa tctcttatct tcaaaagatg aaattccagc attattgctg ccgctctctc 300
 attctccgct attcttggac ttgaagactt gtgttctact gtgccgaatt ccgactcc 357

<210> 277
 <211> 505
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 277
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 ggttaaaaac taaagccctt accagtagtc gacaggaaag agatattctc attaggaact 180
 cggagacacg ctgggttgrg gccacaagaa tagtatctta gttctcgtgt tgcgtaatga 240
 taacaataaa tgcatagtgt tacaacatcc ccagattctg ctgtctgttg atagaagaga 300
 qcagctgitt gttgaacggc ttcttganta gaggaagact cactcaaaaa ggtatgtaac 360
 atgtttttta ggaataagga gttaggcgac gcattgactc ctctcccgga agcatcagca 420
 acgattagaa agagttttag ttggggactt tgccttataa caaagatata aaagaactct 480
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<210> 278
 <211> 407
 <212> DNA
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 278
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 aagaaaaaca gaagcatttc tccataccaa gatttgttgc atccacaata aaactccaat 120
 ctttggctct gctaatgga gaggtgctgg tatgattaaa aactttgaag acctattcat 180
 cctctgacca attacagaga ccagctctca ggcctttatg gactcttact cctctctaga 240
 aacaaatagc tctattctgt cccagagagc cgtgtttacg gcccttactc ctcaagtag 300
 acctactcaa caagatacag attctgcaga cgaacaacac agtaccagcc agcaagctat 360

ccgtatgaga aaataggatt agggaaacaa aacgacagca aaccaca 407

<210> 279
<211> 351
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 279
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ggatcgtatg ctlltccaaa gtatgtcccc cgtatcgant atctggaggc tcttatgtct 180
tttttcatc ctgaaadata taagttatc ctccggagac tcttgrgttt agcaggctgc 240
ttcttaalga acagctgttc ctctagcga ggaatacacc ccgtcgatga ggcattctat 300
gtcttgtcta tgaatcgcat gatttgtgat tctcgtaccg aattcggtac c 351

<210> 280
<211> 522
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 280
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aagagatctt tccgaagtc ctggagagga ttttcgagga tggaaaaatt cgttcgatga 120
tgatttctct tctgacgaaa ttctcgatgc gctcacaggt aaattttctg atccccaaat 180
aaaggtatca gctcttgatc atctaattca aatagatccc tctgatggga aacttaagtc 240
cgctctcatt caggcaaaag atccaactgat aagccagaat cctcaggaga ttgltggagg 300
agcgaatggt ctgttagctt cagaatactt tggtlccaga gaaatacatc ctccctcacc 360
gottcgctcc ttatatcttc aagtaacttc atcccctctt aattgcgcta attacatca 420
aatgcttgct tcttactcgc catcagagaa aaccgctgct atggagtttc tagtgaatgg 480
catggtagca gatttaaat cggagggccc ttccctctct cc 522

<210> 281
<211> 577
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 281
ggatccgaat tcggccagg atgctttctat tacaattggt lggatgcggy aaaaagctta 60
ccagcttatt ctgaaaaagt tgggagatca aattcttggt ggaattgctg atactattgt 120
tgatgataca gtccaagata ttttagacaa aalcaacaaca gaccttccc taggtttggt 180
gaaagctttt aacaactttc caatcacaa taaaattcaa tgcgaagggt tattcaactc 240
cagggaacatt gaaactttat taggggaaac lgaatagga aaattacagc tcaacccaa 300
aagctcagg agcatgttct tsgttccagc agatattatt gcatcaagan tggaaaggcg 360
cgcttctcta gtttgagac ggaaggcga tcttagagcc cagcgattia gttatggata 420
ctcatcaggc gttctcaatt tctgtgctt aagaaacag atattataa caaatctgac 480
tcgcgaacag talcatlcc gtttaggcgg tttagaaagc ggtgtaggatt gggtaaatgc 540
cctttctaat ggcattgata ttttaggant acaaaat 577

<210> 282
<211> 607
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 282
actaatcttc cccgggctcg agtcggcccg caagcttgct gacggagctc galacaaaa 60

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attagttaaa tgtttaaaaa tgcctagaac aatattattt ccaaccaagc tctctcggtt 180
gtgtgaaaaa cctaaattca aaagaatgac tgcgcgtcca tcttcagaaa gacgatcaga 240
cttcataaat tgcagtgtct tcccacatgg gatctctgtt gggagccagt tattttgcga 300
gcatattcaa laattgtctc aagcccatct gtacttaata aggaacaagt ggttgacatc 360
gactctgttg cagttcacta gacgcttget atttagatta acgcgtttct gttttccatc 420
taaaattatc gtttgactaa gaacrgttaa ttttatgtt aatttatatg attaattact 480
gacatgcttc acacccttct tccaagaac agacaggtgc ttctctgct ctctcaacaa 540
taattctcgc cgaagcagac ttattcttca tccaacgagg ctgaattctc ctcttattaa 600
tatctcac 607

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<210> 283

<211> 1077

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 283
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caatcgaaac taatgtgctg agagcatgtg aagactccaa tgcaggaata atcccccat 120
ttctagttaag cgggaaaaaa gctcgttaag cctcttcacg ggt ggtlaat gtataaaaag 180
cttgcgtcga ctctgtcctt tgggcacgat ctggcccaac tgaaggataa tctaatccag 240
cgggaataga gtgagtttgt aatactctgc catcgtcacc tgcagaaga taacataaaa 300
atccgggaaa tactccaggt cgcctgtgt caaaccgtgc tgcattgttt cctgaagaaa 360
tgcccggtcc tcccctctcc actccaataa attggaattt tggallcayg ataaaatgat 420
gggaanaaac aatagctgtg gagcaccctc cgtacatcgc aatcagaata ccaagatctc 480
tctctgaaac tgcataaggt tgccttttca ctccagcgtt tatcaacgac tgaaaaaatc 540
gaacgatarc gggataaggt aaagttctca agcccgatcc taagcaatag tgaataaatg 600
agtggttgtt tgcaccaatc tgtagagctt gattaactgc atcttltggt ccaacagatc 660
cttttgttta aganaagact ctacgaccta aaaaagcgtat ttctcttaca ttgggtttct 720
gtcgttccac atcttlttgt cccatgtata ctacacaatc taactccaga taagcncacg 780
ctgtgttgtt tgcactcca tgttgtcccg caactgttcc agctacaaca cgtgttttcc 840
caaggtattt agcaacaaaa caatgaccaa gacattatt caglltalgt gctctcgtat 900
gcaaaagatc ttcggtttaa agaatcactc caggccatcc aatagctcga gcaaaattct 960
taacttcagt cagaggaatt tgcctcccg catagtttt caaaatacaa tctagctrag 1020
ataaaaaact ttgctgaagt ttgagaatct cccattccgc tttagatctc tgtatag 1077

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<210> 284

<211> 407

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 284
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aagaaacaa gaaagcaltc tccatccaa gatttggctg atcgacaata aaactccaat 120
ctttgacctc gataactgga cgggtgctgg tatgtatcaa aactctgaag acctattcat 180
ctttctgcca attacagaga cacagcttca ggcctttatg gacgtctggt ctcttcaga 240
aacaataatg tcttatctgt ccccgagagc cgtgtctacg gacctactc ctccaagtag 300
acctactcaa caagatacag attctgtaga cgaacacgcg agcacccgc agcaagctat 360
ccgtatgaga aattgggatt agggaaacaa aacgacagca aaccaca 407

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<210> 285

<211> 802

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 285
ggatccgaat tcggcaacgag ttagcttaat gtctttgtca tctctaccta cctttgcagc    60
taattctaca ggcacaattg gaactgttaa ttatgtgrgc tgcctagaag agctcgtctc    120
tcggaaaaaa gaatctgtgt aattcgaaaa gatgaaaaac caattctcta acagcatggg    180
gaagatggag gaagaactgt cttctatcta ttccaaagtc caagacgaag attatcatgga    240
aggtctatcc gagacccgag ctgcgcgaatt agaaaaaaaa ttccgaagatc tatctgcaga    300
atacaacaca gctcaagggc agtattacca aatattaaaa caaagtaatc tcaaggcgat    360
gcadaagatt attgagaaga tgaanaaage ttctgaaact gtgcgtatcc aagaaggett    420
gtcagtcctt cttaacgaag atattgtctt atccatcgat agtcggcgag ataaaacoga    480
tgcgtctatt aaagtctctg atgattcttt tcaaaataat taacatccga agctagccga    540
ggagtcgcgt atgctctcat ccaattatcc tcttgaaaca ttagctgatt ttctgaaagt    600
caggtctcaa ggaattggag ctactctctc tctcggagct aaagagctcg aggaagcaaa    660
aagcgacac atcactctc tagataatga aaatattgct aaactcttaa aatcatcgga    720
agctgcgct atctcatat ctcaaacaca gtttcaaaa tatcgagact tgaalaaaaa    780
ctttcttacc acttctgagt ct
802

<210> 286
<211> 586
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 286
ggatccgaat tcggcaacgag gcaattatta ctcccaacat tacggttcca aataagcgat    60
aaggtctctc aataaggaag ttaactgaag aggtcttctt atgtgttttc gtaaggtagt    120
atgcacaacg caccgcgattg aatgatacgc aagcctattc catcagcgaa aagaaccttt    180
ggacaaaaat acaaaggagg ttactctcta accgaaaaaa yggagajtta gtttcaatgy    240
gttttctcta tatacacccg ttccacacaa ttaggagcgc cgcctagat ttggaataca    300
aattctcccc aagcgaattt tgttcttgtt tccgggattt ctctcaattg tctctgcgcg    360
catcgcctta tggtaacgea attagctgta gtagggaagt caactcaaaa caggtcatag    420
aaacagaaaa gctctataggt gcctgcagca alaacaacat tcttgtctga gtgagcgat    480
tgtttaaaaa atggggcgatt atgagctacc tcatcagaga ctatttttaa tagaacattt    540
tcggtaacca atctctctat agaccctat tcatcaalga taactctg
588

<210> 287
<211> 489
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> {1}...{489}
<223> n = A,T,C OR G

<400> 287
agtgctcatt gttttcagg ctttgtctga tgaatgcgat accgtacagt agattgctgt    60
acagatagct gtaatgtag gtctctagtt ctaactgcgc ccgctggggc atttaagaga    120
aaatgattct tctatccaag taacgcacac tgcttatcgt cctgcagccg tcttgagagt    180
acaagctctt gtgcctcatt tacgagttgt agtccaaaa caacaaatag atggaacgga    240
agaagaqaaa gcttgagagt ctttatgtgt tcttaacgcg cctcataatg gtcg.attaac    300
tggcatagat caagctttaa tgaactgtga gatgtaaaag gaatactctg aaaagtgtac    360
ggaaacagac attcgtacat tattggctgc agatcatcca gaattgcagg tagctacttr    420
acagatcatt ctgagaggag gttagagtatt ccggctcatc tctataatgg aatcgggtct    480
cgtgcgcgt
489

<210> 288

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<211> 191	
<212> DNA	
<213> Chlamydia	
<400> 289	
ggatccgaat tcggggtatg ctgttggggt atcaataaaa aggggtttgc ctttttttaa	60
gagcacttgg tagataaagg taggagctgt agcaataata tcgagatcaa attctctaga	120
gattctctca aggatgattt ctaagtgcag caatccctaaa aatccacacgc ggaacccaaa	180
tcgagagagag t	191
<210> 289	
<211> 515	
<212> DNA	
<213> Chlamydia	
<400> 289	
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ctttctcggtt gccttacgca aatcgctcct tgcatttltg acatattacc ggtgcttatt	120
tgccttcaga tgttttatgcg cgttttcaga gactacaagg caaagaggtt ttgtatattt	180
tggtttctga tgnatacgga atcgcaatta ccttlaatlc aagatttgga ggcatggggt	240
atcaagaata tgtcgacatg tancataagg ttcataaaga taccttcaag aaattgggac	300
ttctctgaga ttctttttctc agaactacga acgcttatca tccctgattt gtccaagatt	360
ttctatcgaa ctggcagaaa cggggaactgg tagagaatca ggtgacggaa cagctgtatt	420
ctgaggaaga aggaagattt ttaccggacc gtatagtgt aggtacttgt cccaagctgt	480
ggtttgatcg agctcgagga gatgagtgtc agcag	515
<210> 290	
<211> 522	
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<213> Chlamydia	
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tttgatgtaa attagcgcaa ttagaggggg atgaagttac ttggaataat aaggaagaa	180
gcgatgaagg agagttattt gctctgggaag caaaggtttc tgaagttaac agaacttgc	240
gtctcccaac aatgcctgca ggattctgac tcatcagttg atgctttgac tgaatgacag	300
cggacttaag ttctccatca gaggggagcta ttgcaatfag ataatcaaga gctagatcct	360
ttattgtggg atcagaataat ttacttgtga ggcgactcag atttcgtca gaagaagaat	420
catcatcgaa cgaatttttc aatctcgaaa aatctctccc agagacttgc gaagatcct	480
ctgtgaacgc attctcaaga ggagtatcgc ctttttcacy tg	522
<210> 291	
<211> 1009	
<212> DNA	
<213> Chlamydia	
<400> 291	
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gcccaagAAC agcgggctgt cagctccttt gctcagaaag ggatttattg tattcaacaa	120
ttttttacaa accctgggaa caagttagca aagtttgtag gggcaacaaa aagtttagar	180
aaagctttta agctaagtaa ggcggtttct gacttgtctg taggacgcgt ggaagaggcg	240
gaa-gcacag gggagcgall gaccllcgag agaaagccc agggatattt aaaaacaac	300
cgagaagattg ttgcttttag taatgtgctc aatggagctg ttccatcat: cgttaactcg	360
actcagaggt gttaaccaata caacgtlcaa gctttcgagt taggaagaa gaaaanaaga	420


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agaaaaacgc ctggggagta tagtaaaact ctattaactc gaggtgatta cctattggca 480
gcttcowggg aagcttgtac ggaactcact gcaacgactt actcagcgac attcgggtgt 540
ttacgtcgct taargttaat caaaaaactc acagcaaaac cactctttaga caaagcgact 600
gtaggcaatt ttggcagcgc tgttgtgga attatgacca ttaaccatat ggcagcgact 660
gctgggtgtg ttggcggact cgcattagaa caaaagctgt tcaaaagctg gaaggaatcc 720
ctatacactg agagatgtgc cttagaaaaa caacaatctc agtlgagtgt ggaactgatt 780
ctaagcgggg aaaggcgact acgtaaaaga cagcttgcta ctctaaaaag aactgtttta 840
actctctctt aaaaagcttt agagttggta gtggatggag tcaaaactcat tccrraacgg 900
attaragctg ctgcctcgcg tgcattctct ggagccttga cggcagcatc cgcaggaact 960
ggcttatata gcatatggca gaaaacaaag tctggcaaat aa 1002

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<210> 292

<211> 333

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 292

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Met Ala Thr Asn Ala Ile Arg Ser Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Lys Met
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Pro Val Ala Lys Glu Pro Ala Ala Val Ser Ser Phe Ala Gln
20 25 30
Lys Gly Ile Tyr Cys Ile Gln Gln Phe Phe Thr Asn Pro Gly Asn Lys
35 40 45
Leu Ala Lys Phe Val Gly Ala Thr Lys Ser Leu Asp Lys Cys Phe Lys
50 55 60
Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ser Asp Cys Val Val Gly Ser Leu Glu Glu Ala
65 70 75 80
Gly Cys Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Ala Arg Asn Ala Gln Gly Met
85 90 95
Leu Lys Thr Thr Arg Glu Val Val Ala Leu Ala Asn Val Leu Asn Gly
100 105 110
Ala Val Pro Ser Ile Val Asn Ser Thr Gln Arg Cys Tyr Gln Tyr Thr
115 120 125
Arg Gln Ala Phe Glu Leu Gly Ser Lys Thr Lys Glu Arg Lys Thr Pro
130 135 140
Gly Glu Tyr Ser Lys Met Leu Leu Thr Arg Gly Asp Tyr Leu Leu Ala
145 150 155 160
Ala Ser Arg Glu Ala Cys Thr Ala Val Gly Ala Thr Thr Tyr Ser Ala
165 170 175
Thr Phe Gly Val Leu Arg Pro Leu Met Leu Ile Asn Lys Leu Thr Ala
180 185 190
Lys Pro Phe Leu Asp Lys Ala Thr Val Gly Asn Phe Gly Thr Ala Val
195 200 205
Ala Gly Ile Met Thr Ile Asn His Met Ala Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Val
210 215 220
Gly Gly Ile Ala Leu Glu Gln Lys Leu Phe Lys Arg Ala Lys Glu Ser
225 230 235 240
Leu Tyr Asn Glu Arg Cys Ala Leu Glu Asn Gln Gln Ser Gln Leu Ser
245 250 255
Gly Asp Val Ile Leu Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Leu Arg Lys Glu His Val
260 265 270
Ala Thr Leu Lys Arg Asn Val Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Lys Ala Leu Glu
275 280 285
Leu Val Val Asp Gly Val Lys Leu Ile Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Val Ala
290 295 300

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Cys Ser Ala Ala Ile Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Leu Tyr Ser Ile Trp Gln Lys Thr Lys Ser Gly Lys
 325 330

<210> 293

<211> 7

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 293

tgcaatc

7

<210> 294

<211> 196

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 294

Thr Met Gly Ser Leu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala Pro Asp Phe Ser Gly Lys
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Ala Val Val Cys Gly Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile Ser Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg
 20 25 30

Gly Lys Tyr Val Val Leu Phe Phe Tyr Pro Lys Asp Phe Thr Tyr Val
 35 40 45

Cys Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Phe Gln Asp Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Glu
 50 55 60

Glu His Gly Ala Val Val Leu Gly Cys Ser Val Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr
 65 70 75 80

His Ser Arg Trp Leu Thr Val Ala Arg Asp Ala Gly Gly Ile Ser Glu Gly
 85 90 95

Thr Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala
 100 105 110

Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe
 115 120 125

Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu
 130 135 140

Pro Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Asp Ser Leu
 145 150 155 160

Ile Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser
 165 170 175

Gly Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe
 180 185 190

Gln Thr Met Asp
195

<210> 295
<211> 181
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 295
Lys Gly Gly Lys Met Ser Thr Thr Ile Ser Gly Asp Ala Ser Ser Leu
5 10 15

Pro Leu Pro Thr Ala Ser Cys Val Glu Thr Lys Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser
20 25 30

Thr Lys Gly Asn Thr Cys Ser Lys Ile Leu Asp Ile Ala Leu Ala Ile
35 40 45

Val Gly Ala Leu Val Val Ala Gly Val Leu Ala Leu Val Leu Cys
50 55 60

Ala Ser Asn Val Ile Phe Thr Val Ile Gly Ile Pro Ala Leu Ile Ile
65 70 75 80

Gly Ser Ala Cys Val Gly Ala Gly Ile Ser Arg Leu Met Tyr Arg Ser
85 90 95

Ser Tyr Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Lys Asn Val Leu Ala Glu Gln Arg Leu
100 105 110

Arg Asn Leu Ser Glu Glu Lys Asp Ala Leu Ala Ser Val Ser Phe Ile
115 120 125

Asn Lys Met Phe Leu Arg Gly Leu Thr Asp Asp Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu
130 135 140

Ala Lys Val Met Glu Phe Glu Ile Asp Cys Leu Asp Arg Leu Glu Lys
145 150 155 160

Asn Glu Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Asp Val Arg Leu Val Leu Ser Ser Tyr
165 170 175

Thr Arg Trp Leu Asp
180

<210> 296
<211> 124
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 296
Ile Tyr Glu Val Met Asn Met Asp Leu Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Phe Ala
5 10 15

Val Gln Gln Gly His Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu
 20 25 30
 Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Pro Thr Pro
 35 40 45
 Pro Leu Pro Ser Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Asn Met Asp Val Glu Ala Gly
 50 55 60
 Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met Tyr Asn Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln Gln Val Glu
 85 90 95
 Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr Phe Ser Asn
 100 105 110
 Leu Met Gln Arg Trp Asp Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
 115 120

 <213> 297
 <211> 488
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

 <400> 297
 Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Ile Leu Gly Pro Phe Leu Asn Gly Lys Met Gly
 5 10 15
 Phe Trp Arg Thr Ser Ile Met Lys Met Asn Arg Ile Trp Leu Leu Leu
 20 25 30
 Leu Thr Phe Ser Ser Ala Ile His Ser Pro Val Arg Gly Glu Ser Leu
 35 40 45
 Val Cys Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu
 50 55 60
 Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro Lys Thr Trp Lys Glu Gln Tyr Leu Gly Trp
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Leu Val Gln Ser Ser Val Ser Ala Gln Gln Lys Leu Arg Thr Gln
 85 90 95
 Glu Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Cys Gln Gln Val Leu Ala Asp Phe Ile
 100 105 110
 Gly Gly Leu Asn Asp Phe His Ala Gly Val Thr Phe Phe Ala Ile Glu
 115 120 125
 Ser Ala Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Thr Val Gln Lys Ser Ser Asp Gly Arg Phe
 130 135 140

Tyr Phe Val Asp Ile Met Thr Phe Ser Ser Glu Ile Arg Val Gly Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Leu Leu Glu Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Val Gln Asp Val Leu Ala Thr
 165 170 175
 Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn His Lys Gly Thr Ala Ala Glu Glu Ser Ala Ala
 180 185 190
 Leu Arg Thr Leu Phe Ser Arg Met Ala Ser Leu Gly His Lys Val Pro
 195 200 205
 Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Leu Lys Ile Arg Arg Pro Phe Gly Thr Thr Arg
 210 215 220
 Glu Val Arg Val Lys Trp Arg Tyr Val Pro Glu Gly Val Gly Asp Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Thr Ile Ala Pro Ser Ile Arg Ala Pro Gln Leu Gln Lys Ser Met
 245 250 255
 Arg Ser Phe Phe Pro Lys Lys Asp Asp Ala Phe His Arg Ser Ser Ser
 260 265 270
 Leu Phe Tyr Ser Pro Met Val Pro His Phe Trp Ala Glu Leu Arg Asn
 275 280 285
 His Tyr Ala Thr Ser Gly Leu Lys Ser Gly Tyr Asn Ile Gly Ser Thr
 290 295 300
 Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Val Ile Gly Pro Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Phe Arg Ala Tyr Ile Ser Ser Val Thr Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser
 325 330 335
 His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro Thr Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met
 340 345 350
 Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser Gly Pro Pro Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys
 355 360 365
 Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Asn Thr Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln
 370 375 380
 Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu
 405 410 415
 Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val Asp Ala Leu Asp Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu
 420 425 430

Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Arg Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met
 435 440 445
 Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe
 450 455 460
 Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser
 465 470 475 480

Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe
 485

<210> 298
 <211> 140
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 298
 Arg Ile Asp Ile Ser Ser Val Thr Phe Phe Ile Gly Ile Leu Leu Ala
 5 10 15
 Val Asn Ala Leu Thr Tyr Ser His Val Leu Arg Asp Leu Ser Val Ser
 20 25 30
 Met Asp Ala Leu Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Gly Leu
 35 40 45
 Val Ser Ser Val Leu Asp Asn Val Pro Leu Val Ala Ala Thr Ile Gly
 50 55 60
 Met Tyr Asp Leu Pro Met Asn Asp Pro Leu Trp Lys Leu Ile Ala Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Ala Gly Thr Gly Gly Ser Ile Leu Ile Ile Gly Ser Ala Ala Gly
 85 90 95
 Val Ala Tyr Met Gly Met Glu Lys Val Ser Phe Gly Trp Tyr Val Lys
 100 105 110
 His Ala Ser Trp Ile Ala Leu Ala Ser Tyr Phe Gly Gly Leu Ala Val
 115 120 125
 Tyr Phe Leu Met Glu Asn Cys Val Asn Leu Phe Val
 130 135 140

<210> 299
 <211> 361
 <212> PRT
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 299
 His Gln Glu Ile Ala Asp Ser Pro Leu Val Lys Lys Ala Glu Glu Gln
 5 10 15

Ile Asn Gln Ala Gln Gln Asp Ile Gln Thr Ile Thr Pro Ser Gly Leu
 20 25 30
 Asp Ile Pro Ile Val Gly Pro Ser Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ser
 35 40 45
 Ala Ala Gly Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Asn Asn Ser Gly Arg Ile Ser Leu
 50 55 60
 Leu Leu Asp Asp Val Asp Asn Glu Met Ala Ala Ile Ala Met Gln Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Arg Ser Met Ile Glu Gln Phe Asn Val Asn Asn Pro Ala Thr Ala
 85 90 95
 Lys Glu Leu Gln Ala Met Glu Ala Gln Leu Thr Ala Met Ser Asp Gln
 100 105 110
 Leu Val Gly Ala Asp Gly Glu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ile Gln Ala Ile Lys
 115 120 125
 Asp Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Leu Lys Gln Pro Ser Ala Asp Gly Leu Ala
 130 135 140
 Thr Ala Met Gly Gln Val Ala Phe Ala Ala Lys Val Gly Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Ala Gly Thr Ala Gly Thr Val Gln Met Asn Val Lys Gln Leu Tyr
 165 170 175
 Lys Thr Ala Phe Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ala Leu
 180 185 190
 Ser Asp Gly Tyr Ser Ala Tyr Lys Thr Leu Asn Ser Leu Tyr Ser Glu
 195 200 205
 Ser Arg Ser Gly Val Gln Ser Ala Ile Ser Gln Thr Ala Asn Pro Ala
 210 215 220
 Leu Ser Arg Ser Val Ser Arg Ser Gly Ile Glu Ser Gln Gly Arg Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Asp Ala Ser Gln Arg Ala Ala Glu Thr Ile Val Arg Asp Ser Gln
 245 250 255
 Thr Leu Gly Asp Val Tyr Ser Arg Leu Gln Val Leu Asp Ser Leu Met
 260 265 270
 Ser Thr Ile Val Ser Asn Pro Gln Ala Asn Gln Glu Ile Met Gln
 275 280 285
 Lys Leu Thr Ala Ser Ile Ser Lys Ala Pro Gln Phe Gly Tyr Pro Ala
 290 295 300

Val Gln Asn Ser Val Asp Ser Leu Gln Lys Phe Ala Ala Gln Leu Glu
305 310 315 320

Arg Glu Phe Val Asp Gly Glu Arg Ser Leu Ala Glu Ser Gln Glu Asn
325 330 335

Ala Phe Arg Lys Gln Pro Ala Phe Ile Gln Gln Val Leu Val Asn Ile
340 345 350

Ala Ser Leu Phe Ser Gly Tyr Leu Ser
355 360

<210> 300

<211> 207

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 300

Ser Ser Lys Ile Val Ser Leu Cys Glu Gly Ala Val Ala Asp Ala Arg
5 10 15

Met Cys Lys Ala Glu Leu Ile Lys Lys Glu Ala Asp Ala Tyr Leu Phe
20 25 30

Cys Glu Lys Ser Gly Ile Tyr Leu Thr Lys Lys Glu Gly Ile Leu Ile
35 40 45

Pro Ser Ala Gly Ile Asp Glu Ser Asn Thr Asp Gln Pro Phe Val Leu
50 55 60

Tyr Pro Lys Asp Ile Leu Gly Ser Cys Asn Arg Ile Gly Glu Trp Leu
65 70 75 80

Arg Asn Tyr Phe Arg Val Lys Glu Leu Gly Val Ile Ile Thr Asp Ser
85 90 95

His Thr Thr Pro Met Arg Arg Gly Val Leu Gly Ile Gly Leu Cys Trp
100 105 110

Tyr Gly Phe Ser Pro Leu His Asn Tyr Ile Gly Ser Leu Asp Cys Phe
115 120 125

Gly Arg Pro Leu Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Asn Leu Val Asp Ala Leu Ala
130 135 140

Val Ala Ala Val Val Cys Met Gly Glu Gly Asn Glu Gln Thr Pro Leu
145 150 155 160

Ala Val Ile Glu Gln Ala Pro Asn Met Val Tyr His Ser Tyr Pro Thr
165 170 175

Ser Arg Glu Glu Tyr Cys Ser Leu Arg Ile Asp Glu Thr Glu Asp Leu
180 185 190

Tyr Gly Pro Phe Leu Gln Ala Val Thr Trp Ser Gln Glu Lys Lys
 195 200 205

<210> 301

<211> 163

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 301

Ile Pro Pro Ala Pro Arg Gly His Pro Gln Ile Glu Val Thr Phe Asp
 5 10 15

Ile Asp Ala Asn Gly Ile Leu His Val Ser Ala Lys Asp Ala Ala Ser
 20 25 30

Gly Arg Glu Gln Lys Ile Arg Ile Glu Ala Ser Ser Gly Lys Lys Glu
 35 40 45

Asp Glu Ile Gln Gln Met Ile Arg Asp Ala Glu Leu His Lys Glu Glu
 50 55 60

Asp Lys Gln Arg Lys Glu Ala Ser Asp Val Lys Asn Glu Ala Asp Gly
 65 70 75 80

Met Ile Phe Arg Ala Glu Lys Ala Val Lys Asp Tyr His Asp Lys Ile
 85 90 95

Pro Ala Glu Leu Val Lys Glu Ile Glu Glu His Ile Glu Lys Val Arg
 100 105 110

Gln Ala Ile Lys Glu Asp Ala Ser Thr Thr Ala Ile Lys Ala Ala Ser
 115 120 125

Asp Glu Leu Ser Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Ile Gly Glu Ala Met Gln Ala
 130 135 140

Gln Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Asn Ala Gln Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160

Pro Asn Ile Asn Ser Glu Asp Leu Lys Lys His Ser Phe Ser Thr Arg
 165 170 175

Pro Pro Ala Gly Ser Ala
 180

<210> 302

<211> 232

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 302

Met Thr Lys His Gly Lys Arg Ile Arg Gly Ile Gln Glu Thr Tyr Asp
 5 10 15

Leu Ala Lys Ser Tyr Ser Leu Gly Glu Ala Ile Asp Ile Leu Lys Gln
 20 25 30
 Cys Pro Thr Val Arg Phe Asp Gln Thr Val Asp Val Ser Val Lys Leu
 35 40 45
 Gly Ile Asp Pro Arg Lys Ser Asp Gln Glu Ile Arg Gly Ser Val Ser
 50 55 60
 Leu Pro His Gly Thr Gly Lys Val Leu Arg Ile Leu Val Phe Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Asp Lys Ala Ala Glu Ala Ile Glu Ala Gly Ala Asp Phe Val Gly
 85 90 95
 Ser Asp Asp Leu Val Glu Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Trp Val Asp Phe Asp
 100 105 110
 Val Ala Val Ala Thr Pro Asp Met Met Arg Glu Val Gly Lys Leu Gly
 115 120 125
 Lys Val Leu Gly Pro Arg Asn Leu Met Pro Thr Pro Lys Ala Gly Thr
 130 135 140
 Val Thr Thr Asp Val Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Glu Leu Arg Lys Gly Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Glu Phe Lys Ala Asp Arg Ala Gly Val Cys Asn Val Gly Val Ala
 165 170 175
 Lys Leu Ser Phe Asp Ser Ala Gln Ile Lys Glu Asn Val Glu Ala Leu
 180 185 190
 Cys Ala Ala Leu Val Lys Ala Lys Pro Ala Thr Ala Lys Gly Gln Tyr
 195 200 205
 Leu Val Asn Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Thr Met Gly Pro Gly Val Thr Val
 210 215 220
 Asp Thr Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Leu
 225 230

<210> 303

<211> 238

<212> PRT

<213> chlamydia

<400> 303

Ile Asn Ser Lys Leu Glu Thr Lys Asn Leu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Leu Lys
 5 10 15
 Ile Lys Lys Ser Phe Lys Met Gly Asn Ser Gly Phe Tyr Leu Tyr Asn
 20 25 30

Thr Gln Asn Cys Val Phe Ala Asp Asn Ile Lys Val Gly Gln Met Thr
 35 40 45
 Glu Pro Leu Lys Asp Gln Gln Ile Ile Leu Gly Thr Thr Ser Thr Pro
 50 55 60
 Val Ala Ala Lys Met Thr Ala Ser Asp Gly Ile Ser Leu Thr Val Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Asn Pro Ser Thr Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr Ile Gly Leu Asp Ala Glu
 85 90 95
 Lys Ala Tyr Gln Leu Ile Leu Glu Lys Leu Gly Asp Gln Ile Leu Gly
 100 105 110
 Gly Ile Ala Asp Thr Ile Val Asp Ser Thr Val Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp
 115 120 125
 Lys Ile Thr Thr Asp Pro Ser Leu Gly Leu Leu Lys Ala Phe Asn Asn
 130 135 140
 Phe Pro Ile Thr Asn Lys Ile Gln Cys Asn Gly Leu Phe Thr Pro Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Ile Glu Thr Leu Leu Gly Gly Thr Glu Ile Gly Lys Phe Thr Val
 165 170 175
 Thr Pro Lys Ser Ser Gly Ser Met Phe Leu Val Ser Ala Asp Ile Ile
 180 185 190
 Ala Ser Arg Met Glu Gly Gly Val Val Leu Ala Leu Val Arg Glu Gly
 195 200 205
 Asp Ser Lys Pro Tyr Ala Ile Ser Tyr Gly Tyr Ser Ser Gly Val Pro
 210 215 220
 Asn Leu Cys Ser Leu Arg Thr Arg Ile Ile Asn Thr Gly Leu
 225 230 235